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NATIONAL CAPITAL.

[illegible]

TARIFF TALK.

Hewitt Replies to Oliver's Criticism of his Measure, Asking a few Questions.

PITTSBURG, May 18.—The Pittsburg *Sunday Globe* prints the following letter from Hewitt in answer to Oliver's criticism on his tariff bill:

May 16, 1884.

Henry W. Oliver, Jr.—Dear Sir: I have read your letter of the 15th inst. with pleasure and profit, but as you have overlooked a few points I will, with your permission, endeavor to supply the omission, in a brief interval allowed me from arduous congressional labors. I beg leave to inquire, first, what was the duty recommended by the Oliver commission, page 27, on wire rods, barbed wire, etc., well known specialties of Oliver Bros and Phillips? Second, How does it occur that under the operation of the Oliver tariff you have been enabled to purchase two new wire-mills, one blast furnace, and a partnership in the Hartman mill, while other mills are content with the old fashioned 10 per cent? Third, how does it occur that under the benign operations of the Oliver tariff the mills of Oliver Bros. at Pittsburg are enabled to run the whole year, while other iron mills run on an average but four months in the year. Fourth, now that you are operating blast furnaces, will you inform the public whether you hold the same view of raw materials you did (p. 139) when on the tariff commission? And if not, why not? Fifth, will you kindly inform an anxious public how many of your $1 15 per day employes enjoy the benefits of the Oliver tariff? I would suggest that so far as wire rods, barbed wire, etc., are concerned, that the Oliver tariff report might be appropriately termed a "bill for the relief of Oliver Bros. & Phillips." Very respectfully yours,

ABRAHAM S. HEWITT.

DORSHEIMER'S SCHEME A FAILURE.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—[Special.]—Some interest has been taken for several days in the tariff manifesto which it was reported Dorsheimer of New York intended to issue to the people. According to the announcement this manifesto, which is said to be a powerful arraignment of the Randall faction for its action in killing the tariff bill, should have been out Tuesday, but it appears that the big New York member has not been so successful in inducing tariff reformers to subscribe as he anticipated. In fact, it is stated not more than one quarter of the Morrison faction have indorsed the idea, and many openly denounced it. It is therefore extremely improbable that Dorsheimer will issue his bill. His freshness in matters is rapidly undermining his reputation for common sense and dignity. The tariff reformers generally advocate the turning of the Randall and Converse contingent over to the national convention for such treatment as then may be considered necessary. This decision is deemed wise, because of the fact that of 210 delegates already elected to the democratic convention from Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Oregon, Iowa, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Virginia and New Jersey, 92 have been instructed to support the Ohio tariff platform.

Warner of Ohio, author of this declaration, supports Randall, and voted against the Morrison bill. If North Carolina, Alabama, New York, Connecticut, California, Georgia, Ohio and Louisiana, as now expected, also adopt the plank, the tariff reformers, and not the Randall contingent, may be disciplined at Chicago. At any rate the tariff reformers are rapidly drawing in their horns.

CONFERENCE OF PROTECTIONISTS.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—[Special.]—Democratic members who incline to protection have held several meetings lately, with a view of getting a bill before the house repealing the tobacco tax. Yesterday it was agreed to take up the bill repealing the tax on fruit brandy, and a second repealing the internal revenue tobacco tax. It is not known when this programme will be carried out, but republican support is counted on to put the bill through. Ex-Senator J. B. Eustis, elected by the democrats of Louisiana last week to succeed Jonas in the senate, is an active protectionist and a liberal democrat. He was senator from 1877 to 1879. His victory over Jonas, who is a low tariff man, is cold comfort for the Morrison faction.

THE WOOL GROWERS.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Ohio delegates to the national wool growers' convention, which will meet here to-morrow, held a caucus to-day and decided to present to the convention a resolution to the effect that the wool growers of the United States will support no candidate for national, state or other office, of whatever party, unless pledged to the immediate restoration of the tariff of 1867 on wool. They set forth that there are over 1,000,000 wool growers in the United States, controlling 2,000,000 votes, which they say is a balance of power.

CYRUS H. McCORMICK.

Sketch of the Great Reaper Man who Died Last Week at Chicago.

Mr. McCormick was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, in 1809, of parents both descended from that capable and hardy Scotch-Irish stock which peoples the only prosperous portion of Ireland. Both his father and mother were also born in the same state, where they were people of means and consideration. Robert McCormick, the father, was a farmer with a mechanical bent rare in men of his occupation. He owned several saw and grist mills, and blacksmith's and carpenter's shops, in which machinery of various kinds was made and repaired. Some of the machines were inventions of their maker, and proved of value. Out of this class was a certain reaping machine, which, though it was a failure, assisted in the direction of young McCormick's energies toward the production of the reaper which has gone far toward revolutionizing the operations of the harvest field. Cyrus H. McCormick's reaping machine was invented in the same year, 1831, in which that of his father proved finally unsuccessful. The inventor was only 24 years of age at the time, but had invented previously a hand cradle and "hill-side plow," upon both of which letters patent had been issued by the office at Washington. He experimented with his machine nine years before putting it on the market, during the earlier part of which time its value was demonstrated by frequent use in the field, and improvements made in the details of its construction as suggested by practice with it. The way to this was assisted by the inventor's ownership of a farm, presented to him by his father. In 1834 Mr. McCormick was granted the first patent on his reaping machine. Three years afterward the inventor met with a serious financial reverse, in the failure of a partnership in the smelting business of which he was a member. One result of this misfortune was the concentration of Mr. McCormick's energies upon his machine, which, as was stated before, was placed on the market in 1840. In 1845 the manufacturer took up his residence in Cincinnati, and in the same year procured a patent on several improvements he had made in his reaper. This was succeeded by additional patents, in 1847 and 1848, in the last-named of which years he removed to Chicago, the business center of the great agricultural district of the United States. Not until some eight or nine years after their being offered for sale did Mr. McCormick begin the manufacture of his then already famous reapers. In 1846-48 these machines were manufactured in Brockport, N. Y., by a firm who paid him a royalty. From about seven hundred reapers made in the last named year, the business has extended to an annual sale of about forty thousand. For his invention he was elected by the French institute as a member of the Academy of Sciences and received the decoration of the cross of the Legion of Honor. In 1850 William S. and Leander J., younger brothers of Mr. McCormick, were received into partnership with him. The first named of these gentlemen died in 1865, and the other is vice-president of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, of which Cyrus H. McCormick was the head. In 1858 Mr. McCormick married a daughter of the late Melzar Fowler, a niece of Judge E. G. Merick, of Detroit. They had three sons and two daughters. The eldest son, C. H. McCormick, assists in the business of the company. Mr. McCormick was a democrat in politics, and had been prominent in his party as a member of the national committee. He founded and liberally endowed the Theological Seminary of the northwest, conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian church, and also endowed professorships in Washington and Union theological colleges of Virginia. His gifts amounted to about $500,000 in value. He leaves an estate said to be worth between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000.

The New Old Testament.

From the New York Tribune.

The revised translation of the old testament, which will shortly be published, may not take place of the authorized version in popular estimation; but it may be fairly expected to clear up many infelicities and obscurities in that version which puzzle the ordinary reader.

The "unicorn," which never existed outside the English bible, will at last be killed, and the "wild ox" substituted in its place. The "Book of Jasher" will be changed to the "Book of the Upright." Sunday school children will be no longer troubled by the doubtful ethics of the Israelites in "borrowing" jewelry from the Egyptians and then running away with it. The revised translation will rightly state that they asked for gifts, not loans. Joseph's many-colored "coat" will be a "tunic." The celebrated passage in the book of Job, "Yet in my flesh shall I see God," will be changed to "Yet out of my flesh," etc. "Judgment also will I lay to the line and righteousness to the plummet," will read: "I will make judgment for a line, and righteousness for a plumb line." In psalm viii the passage, "Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels" will be, "Thou has made him a little lower than God." In psalm xxxvii, the passage, "Fret not thyself in any wise to do evil," will be changed to "Fret not thyself; it tendeth to evil." And in psalm lxviii., the passage, "The Lord gave the word; great was the company of those that published it," will be made to read, "The Lord giveth the word, and the women that bring glad tidings are a great host."

These are fair samples of many of the changes which will be made. The aim of the translators has been to reproduce the meaning of the original as closely and accurately as possible. It is pleasant to know that this object will be attained without affecting any of the great dogmatic statements contained in the authorized version. The revision will simply clarify the present [illegible] translation.

For your ice cream, water ice and confectionery, go to Sam L. Henry, 84 Yamhill st.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Leading Republicans Opposed to Substitute Delegates.

BLAINE MAKES A QUIET POLITICAL JOURNEY.

An Ohio Man Found who is Hedging the Main Statesman and his "Magnetism"—Sherman Visits Cameron—Notes.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—[Special.]—There has been considerable talk about the substitution of delegates to the Chicago convention, several gentlemen who were not the choice of the people of their respective districts for the honor being anxious to attend. It is said that Arthur men want Henry Ward Beecher at the convention, to place the president in nomination. Emory Storrs is another gentleman anxious to secure a voice in the national assembly, and there are other distinguished persons who would be willing to overthrow the principle of district representation, for which the independent republicans have so long contended, if they could by any contrivance secure the places to which they have not been elected.

OPPOSED TO SUBSTITUTES.

Hon. Edward McPherson, secretary of the republican congressional committee, who is authority on matters relating to the organization of republican national conventions, said to your correspondent to-day: "Several days ago a gentleman from New England came to headquarters and asked me if a delegate and his alternate had a right to substitute another delegate in his place. I told him most certainly not. The plan adopted by the last national convention for the election of delegates provided that district and state conventions for the election of delegates should be held thirty days before the meeting of the convention. Delegates and alternates, under this rule, have been elected in every state. A delegate possesses no power whatever to substitute any other person to act for him; neither has his alternate. The last convention made a rule which I think and hope will become a precedent for all time to come, in relation to the standing of delegates and alternates in the convention. It was decided that if from any one district one delegate was absent and one present, the name of the one absent should be called and if he did not respond, then his alternate should be called. If that alternate should not be present, the second alternate should be called, and have the right to vote in place of the absentee; so that before there could be actual loss of a vote from any district, the one delegate and the two alternates must all be absent."

SENATOR HOAR'S VIEWS.

Senator Hoar, who presided over the convention, said that in case of the absence of a delegate at large the name of the absentee would first be called, and not responding the name of his alternate would be called. Next the name of the alternate of the second delegate at large. If he did not respond the name of the alternate of the third delegate at large would be called, and if he did not respond the name of the alternate of the fourth delegate at large would be called to cast the vote before the absence of one vote at large should be recorded. I recollect one case where there was a contest for representation from a district. The committee on credentials decided in favor of seating a member, and the contestant picked up his traps and left, on the night preceding the first day of the convention. The convention, however, overruled the report of the committee on credentials and decided in favor of the contestant. When the roll was called it was clear that the person unseated had not the right to vote. The gentleman to whom the seat had been given was absent, and both alternates were called before a vote was obtained.

THE PROPER COURSE TO PURSUE.

"The substitution of delegates, either by a delegate declining in favor of some other man or the appointment by the convention of a delegate to represent an absentee is entirely opposed to the principles of district representation, for which we have been contending for the past eight years, and have not until the present time secured it. If it is known that a delegate and his alternates will not attend the national convention the proper course, in my mind, to pursue would be to call another district convention. Being properly called and regularly held, its action, even though not coming within the thirty days' requirement of the call of the national committee, would very probably be approved by the convention at Chicago. Any man not elected by the people of his district as a delegate ought to be ashamed to ask the national convention to confer upon him an honor that the people of his district refused to give him. While every convention is law unto itself in a matter of this kind I feel quite sure that the precedent made by the last convention will not be overruled this year."

BLAINE MAKES A QUIET VISIT.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—[Special.]—Blaine, accompanied by his daughter and Gail Hamilton, his cousin, left here Monday morning for a short visit to the Natural Bridge in Virginia. The trip was announced to be for a few days repose, but this was generally disbelieved, and a flutter among politicians resulted. It has transpired that A. C. Parsons, vice president of the Richmond & Allegheny railroad, a warm friend of Blaine, and leader of the [illegible] straight out delegates to Chicago, resides at Natural Bridge, and Blaine was Parsons' guest. The latter is now supposed to know the Maine statesman's political desires, and will, it is said, communicate his wishes to Blaine's managers at Chicago. The "Plumed Knight" returned here quietly Friday afternoon. He refuses to talk about his trip, but his friends say that it is now harder work than ever for him to conceal his interest in coming events. Many of his most ardent opponents are admitting that his nomination is reasonably certain. News has reached here from Texas that of twenty-six delegates from that state all but three are for Blaine. This information, which comes from the best authority, is startling. It appears that Arthur placed the Texas patronage in the hands of Tom Ochiltree, the only republican member from that state, and relied on him to fix the delegation. Democratic congressmen from Texas say this was an easy thing to do. Ochiltree, however, not only remained away from Texas during the republican convention, but neglected to send any one to represent the administration. The result was a few sore headed ex-office holders controlled matters, and sent Blaine delegates, knowing they would be the most objectionable to Arthur. Things are very cold for Ochiltree at the White house at present.

STRIKING CLEAR OF BLAINE'S "MAGNETISM."

Several republican delegates from Ohio were in the city this week. One prominent man, known to war men, an advocate of John Sherman's nomination, was invited to call on Blaine. He flatly declined and yesterday, when asked, said: "I am for John Sherman for president, and before I left home I was warned not to call on Blaine. They say if he got a chance to exercise his magnetism on me he would make me vote for him in spite of myself. No, sir, he may catch you fellows, but he can't catch me." This is the biggest joke of the season. No delegates have yet been discovered who are afraid to venture into the presence of Sherman or Edmunds.

Senator Sherman went to Philadelphia yesterday, it is said to meet Don Cameron who will arrive from Europe this evening. Cameron being for Logan, it is generally believed that Sherman, knowing the dark-haired chief cannot be nominated, has gone over to make his peace with the Pennsylvania boss.

NOTES.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—[Special.]—Senator McPherson of New Jersey, who presided over the democratic convention of his State Tuesday, has many friends who wish to put him on the ticket for vice president this year.

Major E. Burke, director-general of the New Orleans cotton exposition, has been here for some days. He is a leading democrat of Louisiana, and successfully led the Hancock forces at Cincinnati in 1880. He says the democrats have no show of success this year.

THE PANIC.

THE FAILURE OF McCULLOCH & BEECHER.

NEW YORK, May 17.—McCulloch & Beecher, who made an assignment to-day, are shipping merchants. Beecher is a nephew of Henry Ward Beecher. The firm was at one time agents for the United States and Brazil mail steamship line. Assets, $350,000; liabilities, between $250,000 and $300,000. The suspension was caused by the currency of Brazil having been heavily depreciated, and the decline in coffee for the last three months.

AT NEWARK.

NEWARK, May 18.—The receiver of the Newark savings institution has submitted a statement showing the amount due depositors to be $6,150,664; total assets, according to the receiver's estimate, exclusive of $845,000 due from Fisk & Hatch, $4,995,338; deficiency, $1,161,197. The bank has securities and cash on hand to warrant the payment of 30 per cent. to the depositors immediately. In case Fisk & Hatch are able to resume, the bank would lose nothing, and the receiver says he will make the most liberal arrangement possible to enable the firm to continue business.

THE BOSTON FAILURE.

BOSTON, May 17.—A meeting of the creditors of Henry Mayo & Co., dealers in canned goods was held to-day. The liabilities aggregate $115,000; unencumbered assets, $50,000. It was decided to put the matter in the hands of a committee for investigation.

THE FIRE RECORD.

REPAIR SHOPS DAMAGED.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The New York and Harlem repair shops were damaged by fire to-night; $200,000.

A TOWN IN DANGER.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 18.—The town of Aberecombie is in imminent danger from forest fires.

NOTABLE DEAD.

COLONEL GEORGE W. TOTTEN.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Colonel George W. Totten died to-night, at 77. At one time he was consulting engineer of the Panama canal company, and chief engineer of the Panama railroad.

For 25 years I was afflicted with Catarrh. For two months at a time confined to my room. I tried Ely's Cream Balm; from the first I found relief. It is the best remedy I ever tried.—W. C. Mathews, Justice of the Peace, Shenandoah, Iowa.

CURRENT THOUGHT.

If it is desirable to make a man contented with a hard land and hungry lot, then it is folly to educate his mind.—*San Franciscan.*

The only king that sits firmly on his throne to-day is the Almighty Dollar. For him cities are destroyed without compunction, massacres are committed, and peasants are starved and beaten.—*Detroit Times.*

Unfortunately capital, so long as human nature is what it is, will too frequently refuse to meet its partner, labor, half way, and so long as it does, it must expect trade unions, strikes and demagogism.—*New Haven News.*

The time has gone by when any very considerable importance attaches to speeches in congress. Our great men are not there. The orators and thinkers, whose words command the public ear, are private citizens.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

So fine-lined is public opinion on the subject of the relation of "engaged" people, that it is not considered singular for a young woman to receive the most costly gifts, consisting often of articles of attire, before marriage.—*The Freeman's Journal.*

I hope the time will soon come when woman will be so free as to have as little as possible to do with the kitchen. As long as she is required to cook, how can you expect her to have the time to apply herself to other things?—*Rev. M. J. Savage, Sermon at Boston.*

The public notion that any man or woman can do good work teaching ten hours a day, is borne of ignorance. Six hours, or at most seven hours work a day, five days in the week, forty weeks in the year is more than enough.—*Southwestern Journal of Education.*

We believe in fighting the liquor traffic and liquor drinking with all available remedies, with moral suasion and legal suasion and at all times applying the strongest force that can be used against the monster evil. This seems to be a better theory of action than the creed of prohibition or nothing.—*The Independent.*

"So long as the negroes have the fourteenth amendment the women propose to have the sixteenth amendment. You might as well try to set Niagara falls on fire with a percussion match as to try to stop the enfranchisement of women in this country," said Miss Helen Gougar before a New York legislative committee.

To the man on the treadmill; to the poor, miserable loafer; to the half-stupid drunkard; to the lazy and the ignorant, work may be a toil, artistic finish useless and foolish. But to the intelligent artisan, the respectable mechanic, work is pleasurable, duty and artistic finish legitimate pride.—*Prof. Yelland in Progress.*

What comfort or hope is there in the fact that thousands of intelligent Christian gentlemen are to be met with every day in the streets and business places of our great cities, while, for the most part, the loafers, the bummers, the degraded and passionate and prejudiced rabble are found in the courts of justice.—*The Sentinel.*

We may read and acquire information; we may study rules till we become critical, even to dogmatism, but it is utterly impossible to acquire freedom and accuracy in the use of our language without constant exercise in writing it, as it is to learn navigation by theory without going upon the water.—*Southwestern Journal of Education.*

The south has substantially acknowledged its tremendous error. It has also avowed its rekindled affection for the union and resolution to maintain it henceforth against all foes. That is a platform on which union soldiers can come with fraternal hand, and they have not failed to do so.—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

We Irish are being constantly lectured, sneered at, snubbed and morally fustigated for our want of respect for law, and our indifference as to "order." We may, perhaps, plead guilty to the charge. Everything depends upon definition. If law be justice, we respect it; if it be the contortion that we daily see it, we loathe it as an imposture and a fraud.—*Dublin Irishman.*

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN.

Personal Recollections of his College Course and Later Life.

The Providence *Journal* prints the following reminiscences of the late Mr. Benjamin, which are contributed by Mr. W. W. Hoppin: "The death at Paris of Mr. Judah P. Benjamin, the distinguished jurist, formerly secretary of state of the southern confederacy, brings to my mind a few reminiscences of Mr. Benjamin's history, running back to 1827. It was, I think, about that period that Judah P. Benjamin entered Yale college. He was a small, bright-eyed boy, of a dark and swarthy complexion, evidently of Jewish blood, and 15 or 16 years of age. Who his parents were and under whose guardianship he was placed did not appear. He apparently passed his time in sauntering around the college grounds, or dropping in at the students' rooms. No one vouched for him or seemed to be familiar with his history. He hailed from New Orleans. Without any attention to his studies, and following out this desultory and vagrant existence, he easily and without dispute, took at once the highest stand in his class, and was acknowledged to be a riddle and a prodigy of intellectual power. Falling into disgrace, the particulars of which I will not name, and ignored by the students, he disappeared as mysteriously as he came. The next we heard of him was as a member of congress, distinguished for his learning and eloquence. In 1861, at the peace congress, I was in Washington, and had a short interview with Mr. Benjamin in one of the ante-rooms of the supreme court. He was polite, but very reticent and embarrassed when reference was made to his student life. Mr. Benjamin, then so conspicuous in the counsels of the nation, was evidently not much known or understood at Washington outside of his own particular circle of southern friends. I remember that Reverdy Johnson, and perhaps others, learning of my early acquaintance with him, inquired of me regarding certain things connected with his history, etc., and which I did not feel would be courteous fully to disclose. We next hear of Mr. Benjamin as one of the chief conspirators of the rebellion and as secretary of state of the southern confederacy. In the darkest period of the war and when the Union prisoners were miserably confined and tortured in Libby prison, a lady from Massachusetts, a widow, whose only son was sick and a prisoner in Libby prison, called on me to use my influence to obtain the discharge of her son. She had exhausted the usual methods of procuring his discharge by interchange and to no effect. She despaired of ever seeing her son alive, but with a mother's yearning, determined to go herself to Richmond and plead for her son's release. I gave her a letter to Mr. Benjamin, and on arriving at Richmond, after much difficulty she was admitted to his presence. He received her with stern formality and a forbidding countenance. She presented the letter, and true to the instincts of his early associations, on seeing the name of the writer he relented, and her son was released and came back with her to his friends and home in Massachusetts. Subsequently the mother called on me and thanked me for the service I had rendered in obtaining the discharge of her son. It was from the mother that I received the particulars of her interview with Mr. Benjamin.

How Machiavelli Spent his Time.

I have remained at my farm, and have not spent in all twenty days at Florence. * * * In the morning I go to a coppice which I am having felled and spend a couple of hours with the wood cutters, looking at what they have done the day before and listening to the disputes, which constantly arise between them and their neighbors. Then I sit down by a spring or visit my decoy, a book under my arm, Dante or Petrarch, or one of the less renowned poets, such as Ovid or Tibullus. I read of their loves and tender passions and recall my own. In these thoughts some time slips pleasantly away. Then I walk on to the inn by the wayside; enter into conversation with any travelers who pass and learn the news. Thus I hear something new, and observe the various opinions, and fancies of men. So dinner time comes, and with my family I sit down to such cheer as my poor farm and slender patrimony can afford. After dinner I return to the inn; there I find the host, a butcher, a miller, and a couple of charcoal burners; in their company I besot myself while day lasts over some game of chance, the source of endless quarrels and of much gross and unmannerly abuse—generally it is all about a farthing, but we scream loud enough to be heard at San Casciano. Thus I plunge and wallow in the baseness which fortune has reserved for me; if so, perchance she may feel some shame for her cruelty in thus trampling me under her feet. When evening comes I return home and enter my study, but before I cross the threshold I throw off my filthy, mud-stained peasant's dress and put on fair and courtly garments, in order that I may enter into the presence of the great men of antiquity reverently and decently clad. They receive me lovingly, and I am allowed to satiate myself with the only food which suits me and for which I was born. I do not hesitate to converse with them and to ask them the motives and objects of their actions. They, in their courtesy, answer me, and I spend four hours without cares and without weariness. I forget my misfortunes, I fear neither poverty nor death, I lose myself entirely. But, as Dante says, there is no profit in learning unless we remember what we have heard, and I have, therefore, noted down all that has seemed to me most profitable in these conversations and I have composed a treatise, "De Principatibus," in which I have gone, as deeply as I am able, into the subject. I have inquired into the definition of a monarchy, into its varieties, how it can be acquired, how maintained, how lost. If anything I ever scribbled pleased you this ought not to displease you. It should be acceptable to a prince, and especially to one who is new to power. I have, therefore, dedicated it to the magnificence of Giuliano. * * * I wish my lords the Medici would set me to work, were it only to roll a stone, for if I did not then win their favor I should blame none but myself.

Lundborg's Perfume, Edenia.
Lundborg's Perfume, Marechal Niel Rose.
Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

Where does cotton abound most plentifully? We will tell thee, Faustina,—In all-wool clothes, Faustina, in all-wool clothes.—*Puck.*

FOREIGN DISPATCHES.

Special News and Gossip from the English Metropolis.

GLADSTONE TALKS ABOUT BRITISH POLITICS.

The Majority of the Czarowitch Celebrated with Great Enthusiasm at St. Petersburg—Spanish Officers Convicted of Desertion.

NEW YORK, May 18.—[Special.]—Morning papers contain the following news and gossip, by cable:

GLADSTONE ON BRITISH POLITICS.

Gladstone, in an interview to-day, despite an apparent effort to appear confident and positive, betrayed marked despondency concerning English political affairs. He admitted that the conservatives, though lacking in good leadership, were gaining popularity and strength, through mere force of public sentiment, which, he said, "actuated by erroneous impressions concerning affairs in the Soudan, was in evident revolt against the government." Being asked in what direction the conservatives were likely to use the Egyptian situation against the ministry, Mr. Gladstone said that the opposition were not in a position to make use of the government's Egyptian policy for their political advantage at all, because, in regard to Egypt, the ministry kept its own counsel, and the conservatives were lacking in information, but they calculated upon public dissatisfaction which he would not deny existed and hoping that events would justify this dissatisfaction, were determined to block the government for purpose of securing time, in order to develop an issue. In regard to the specific measure against which the conservatives were likely to place their block the premier did not hesitate to declare that he believed it would be the bill to enlarge the franchise. He said he was convinced that the tory party in the house of lords had already combined to reject this bill. Gladstone spoke firmly, though with reluctance. He said that business at present before parliament could by no means be finished before the summer recess, but intimated that the government was determined to resent the rejection of the franchise bill by an appeal to the country.

THAT MORGANATIC MARRIAGE.

Emperor William is reported to be much scandalized over the conduct of the Grand Duke Louis IV., of Hesse-Darmstadt, in morganatically marrying Mme. De Kalomine, and in abrogating the alliance. The fact of the marriage was concealed from him for several days. It is alleged that Baron Starck, of Hesse, the minister who performed the civil ceremony, the only one that took place, was brought from Berlin to protest against the abrogation. Baron Starck, it will be remembered, when notified from London that the grand duke had declared the contract cancelled, threatened to resign his post unless the cancellation was withdrawn. It is now stated that the grand duke's conduct has turned the sympathy of Darmstadt in favor of Kalomine, whose accepted suitor the grand duke was regarded for over a year preceding the ceremony, and that she will be encouraged stoutly to insist upon her rights in the courts.

NOTES.

[illegible] was at a reception to Winch, an American tenor, and Miss Griswold, when the news came to him of the failure of his house.

Another body of Scotch ecclesiastics have been denouncing Irving for traveling on the Sabbath in America.

The belief is general that Gladstone is preparing some expedition for the relief of Gordon, but he dare not say so, lest he should thereby get that hero's throat cut before the expedition could reach him.

Two more monuments to John Brown: a life size bronze statue is to be placed in the park at Balmoral, and a large headstone for his grave is complete, with quotations, scriptural and poetic, selected by the queen herself. Brown threatens to be as much bestatued as Albert.

A PARISIAN SENSATION.

The latest Paris sensation is the trial between Schneider, the historic original of the "Grand Duchess," and her husband. She seems, like most of the popular actresses to have married a worthless and penniless loafer, who assumed a sham title, and being deserted by his wife has got a decree in an Italian court for alimony. Against this decree Schneider appeals to a Paris tribunal, on the ground that her worthy spouse is a Frenchman. He is ten years younger than she.

MINNIE PALMER AND HUSBAND.

John Rogers, husband of Minnie Palmer, is making arrangements to start a weekly dramatic paper in London. Minnie Palmer still seems to be on top of the wave of financial prosperity, and is reported to have just purchased $50,000 worth of jewelry.

THE EGYPTIAN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, May 18.—Final negotiations in regard to the Egyptian conference have been concluded. France and Italy persistently insist upon their right to discuss the general questions of the administration of Egypt.

A DEAD DYNAMITER.

LONDON, May 18.—Dynamiter Dennis Deasy died in Chatham prison yesterday.

RUSSIA.

THE CZAROWITCH OF AGE.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 18.—The majority of the czarowitch was celebrated to-day by various court and state ceremonies. The streets were thronged by enthusiastic masses. The czar and czarowitch drove through the crowd at mid-day in an open carriage without an escort. The populace loudly cheered. Windows along the route were especially ordered kept closed. At the palace Prince William of Germany in the name of the emperor conferred upon the czarowitch the decoration of the order of the Black Eagle. After prayers the czarowitch took the oath of allegiance to the czar and of loyalty to the father and swore to maintain the legal order of succession to the throne.

THE NIHILISTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 18.—All the employes of the Bakei railway have been arrested on the charge of being implicated with the nihilists; a well known female socialist, Filippoina Issmong, is accused. At the impending trial 100 nihilists will be arraigned.

GERMANY.

[illegible] OF THE NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY.

BERLIN, May 18.—A convention of 500 delegates of the [illegible] liberal party was held here to-day. The convention unanimously passed resolutions expressing unswerving loyalty to the emperor and the empire, declaring its conviction of the necessity of the [illegible] socialist law, and resolved to maintain unimpaired constitutional rights.

FRANCE.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PARIS, May 18.—The statement that a fenian plot to assassinate the prince of Wales was brewing, is declared untrue. The prince freely moved about the streets and made many visits, unattended.

SPAIN.

OFFICERS CONVICTED OF DESERTION.

MADRID, May 18.—The court-martial at Fergosas, for the trial of fourteen officers charged with desertion, sentenced one major to imprisonment for life. A lieutenant was sentenced to imprisonment for twenty years, and the others for twelve years.

TURKEY.

BRINGING HOME THE DEAD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 18.—The United States steamer Quinnebaugh will sail Wednesday from Constantinople with the remains of Macgahan, the distinguished newspaper correspondent.

MEXICO.

ANOTHER LOAN AUTHORIZED.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, May 18.—The chamber of deputies has authorized the president to contract a loan of $30,000,000, covering $8,000,000 already received by the government loan recently reported. It will probably be floated in Paris.

The Captain and the Deacon.

Rear Admiral G. H. Preble, in the United Service. The battery of the Essex, when first armed, consisted of twenty-six 12-pounders on her gun deck, and [illegible] pounders on the quarter-deck—thirty-six guns in all. Captain Preble, however, recommended 9-pounders for the quarter-deck, "as she has room enough and is well able to bear them." "Oliver [illegible]," the correspondent of the New York Gazette, relates the following anecdote with respect to her gun-carriages: "When Captain Preble joined her the gun-carriages were not to his liking. 'Who built those gun-carriages?' he exclaimed. 'Deacon Gould.' 'Send for Deacon Gould to meet me at the Sun tavern this evening.' Deacon Gould made his appearance in the same style that he would meet George III. 'What is your will, Captain Preble?' 'You do not know how to make gun-carriages, sir.' 'What's that you say, Capt Preble—I know how to make gun-carriages before you were born, and if you say that word again I will take you across my knee and play Master Hacker with you.' The quick and fiery commodore found himself in a bad predicament, and that the deacon was equally quick and fiery, and thought best to drop the indignant [illegible]." The foundation for this anecdote is to be found in Captain Preble's diary, under date Nov 17, 1799, where he writes: "Twenty-six twelve-pound cannon were taken on board for the main battery; mounted them and found the carriages all too high; dismounted the cannon and sent the carriages on shore to be altered." The absurdity of the deacon threatening to take the six-foot captain across his knee and play the school master with him [illegible].

A sound mind goes very seldom without a sound body, and nothing contributes more than the [illegible] the world-renowned appetizer and invigorator manufactured only by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

PACIFIC COAST.

CALIFORNIA.

Good Crop Prospects.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—[Special.]—Half an inch of rain fell last night and the prospect is good for another shower before morning. While it was not specially needed it is quite welcome to farmers. Circumstances so far this season have all been in their favor. The crop prospects were never so good at a corresponding date before.

Black Bass.

[Special.]—Captain George Ainsworth has secured several [illegible] black bass from Temescal lake, and will send them north by the next trip of the Queen of the Pacific. They will be let loose in a gravelly lake near Tacoma, which affords all the natural conditions for their increase.

Personal.

[Special.]—E. D. McKee and Frederick Townsend are at Monterey.

Cawley Barrows of Portland will go north in a month.

Mr. Thompkins is at Santa Cruz.

Capt. J. C. Ainsworth and wife will sail for Portland on Thursday.

STATE DISPATCHES.

Jackson County Democratic Ticket.

JACKSONVILLE, May 18.—[Special.]—Democratic nominations were made yesterday as follows: Representatives, J. R. Neil and Thomas F. Beall; county judge, E. DePeatt; clerk, W. H. Parker; sheriff, A. S. Jacobs; treasurer, B. Fisher; commissioners, W. L. Rodgers and G. H. Pickens; assessor, John Ashpole; school superintendent, W. H. Colvig; surveyor, James Jeffreys; coroner, Dr. Inlow.

Yamhill County Democratic Ticket.

McMINNVILLE, May 18.—[Special.]—The following ticket was nominated yesterday by the democratic county convention at Lafayette: Senators, J. C. Bewley and O. H. Burch; representatives, J. C. Nelson, D. C. Coleman and H. M. Dantes; clerk, George W. Bellwell; sheriff, [illegible] B. Dillard; commissioners, Henry Gee and T. C. Goodrich; school superintendent, G. J. Burchett; treasurer, J. L. Ferguson; assessor George W. Phillips; surveyor, Jeff Fenton; coroner, Gus Smith.

A BURIED BILLION IN BANKS.

Treasure Laid Up Where Thieves Cannot Break Through and Steal.

New York Mail and Express.

"I suppose there are stored in the banks and safe deposit vaults in Wall street and vicinity not far from $1,000,000,000," said Robert Pinkerton as he sat in a comfortable easy-chair in his office, in Exchange place. "I may be a trifle out of the way in my estimate, but not very much. The protection of all this wealth requires the service of a large number of men, in addition to the usual mechanical and electric devices employed for that purpose. The bulk of this large sum of money is stored in the vaults of safe deposit companies. The vaults are built of fire-proof and burglar-proof material, and are made as secure as modern invention will allow. They are connected by electric wires with the nearest district telegraph offices. Armed watchmen pace to and fro in the rooms upon which the vaults open. These men are required to give a signal over the wire at stated intervals during the night, in order to prove to the proper authorities that they are faithfully attending to their business, and that nothing of an evil nature has happened. If the signals are not given an armed posse of men are at once sent to the vault in question. In addition to these watchmen there are other watchmen who patrol the streets in front of the building in which the vaults are placed. Private watchmen and detectives are also on the lookout for suspicious persons."

"Are there as many professional bank robbers now as there were formerly?" inquired the reporter.

"I don't believe there is the making of a regular gang of first-class bank burglars among all the thieves of this country," replied Mr. Pinkerton. "Nearly all the old professionals have either died or have been arrested and put away in prison, and the younger men don't seem to have the ingenuity of their predecessors. Look at the noted bank burglars who have been caught and shut up within fifteen or twenty years. The young burglars are now exercising their skill upon jewelry safes in different parts of the country. These have met with such success that the jewelers of the United States have been compelled to organize themselves into a society for the purpose of mutual protection."

Early American Editions of Shakespeare.

In answer to a correspondent of the *Literary World* Mr. William C. [illegible] gives the following interesting account of early editions of Shakespeare: According to Drake ("Shakespeare and his Times," vol. ii., 556), "the first transatlantic edition of Shakespeare appeared at Philadelphia in 1795." This edition is in the Barton collection, and according to the catalogue, is in eight volumes, 12mo. "There are no prefaces, and brief notes only at the end of most of the plays." The next American edition, as far as we are aware, and the first published in Boston, was brought out by Munroe & Francis, in 1802-4. This was also in eight volumes, 12mo, and went through three editions (1807 and 1810-12), being reset each time, as stereotyping was not then known. It was probably edited by one of the publishers, David Francis, "in his life a lover and careful reader of Shakespeare." See a fuller and very interesting account of it in the Barton catalogue. In 1809 an edition in seventeen volumes was published in Philadelphia by C. and A. Conrad & Co. It appears to have been a reprint of the "Variorum" of 1803, edited by Reed. In a letter of G. C. Verplanck to Mr. Barton, the American editor is said to be Joseph Dennie. In 1813, a six-volume edition, "printed from the text of Isaac Reed," was issued in Boston by C. Williams. It was published the following year in one volume. The title page is dated 1813, but the printer's postscript and note bear date "February, 1814." The earliest New York edition in the Barton collection appears to be the one in ten volumes published by Collins & Hannay in 1821. Another copy dated 1824, which belonged to Theodore Parker, "appears to be identical with the edition of 1821." An edition in eight volumes was published in Philadelphia in 1823 by H. C. Carey and I. Lea. In 1836 Hilliard, Gray & Co. brought out the well known Boston edition, which was reprinted in 1837 and 1839 and often afterwards, with no change except on the title page. "It was edited by O. W. B. Peabody, whose name, however, does not appear in the work." Of more recent editions, like Verplanck's (New York, 1844-47)—the first American edition of any critic's name—and others, it is not necessary to give any account.

And Still It Moves.

Every Other Saturday.

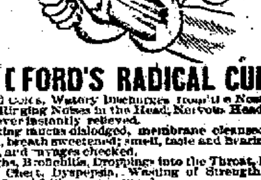
Colonel Ingersoll is again on the warpath. Having a vacation in his arduous duties as defender of men formerly holding high positions, and charged with a crime of peculiar badness, the witty lawyer resumes his congenial style of tickling the ears of the groundlings. Nor is there any reason why a citizen of Mr. Ingersoll's undoubted ability should not go upon the platform for pay. It is a mistake to indulge in harsh criticism or caustic remarks on one who simply follows a vocation profitable to himself and agreeable to those who choose to hear him. Truth has a pretty strong backing, and will always be found equal to any emergency. The ripples created by men of Mr. Ingersoll's caliber are trifling in comparison with the great tempests of former times. Centuries ago all the "politic" were possessed with greater power and were followed by dungeons, tortures and death. And, in modern times, the [illegible] philosophy of Hume, the bitter sarcasm of Voltaire, the seductive sentimentalism of Rousseau, the stately sneers of Gibbon, the [illegible] vernacular of one Thomas Paine,—to say nothing of the moving sensibility of George Eliot, the cold rationalism of Harriet Martineau, and all the learning of the German schools,—are immensely superior in power to the squibs and bright illustrations of the western lawyer. And what is the result? The leading doctrines of Christian faith were never more firmly held than they are to-day. There never was a time when able thinkers considered the connection between this world and the world to come so intimate and secure, as now. Almost 2000 years ago, when the despised Nazarene was subjected to unheard of contumely and reproach, and suffered the most cruel death the ingenuity of man could devise, when his disciples fled in dismay and every vestige of his teaching seemed destroyed, the seeds were sown which bore manifold fruit in the lifetime of those disciples. In three centuries Christianity was "seated in the chamber of imperial council" and, in the person of Constantine, had ascended the throne of the Cæsars.

Was there Ever a Troy?

Prof. Jebb in Fortnightly Review.

If an oral tradition had preserved the facts of a real war, the Homeric poet might have used it, but he might also have altered or embellished it. The story, in the shape in which we have it, must be considered as a poetic creation. The romance of Charlemagne embodies the historical fact that an emperor once ruled western Europe from the Elbe to the Ebro. It also departs from history in sending Charlemagne on a crusade to Jerusalem, because, when the romance arose, a crusade belonged to the ideal of chivalry. Analogy might suggest that an Achaean prince had really once held a position like that of Agamemnon; also, that some Greek expedition to the Troad had occurred, whether this Achaean prince had headed it or not. Both inferences are probable on other grounds. Some memorable capture of a town in the Troad had probably been made by Greek warriors. Beyond this we cannot safely go. [illegible] oral tradition so freely as it makes with written history. Indeed, it would be natural to expect that the liberties of myth should be even bolder than those of romance, since the control was less decided. Pompeii was buried, and was rediscovered. The difference between the case of Pompeii and the case of Troy is not merely in the degree of the evidence, but in the kind. That Pompeii existed, and that [illegible] existed there, are facts as well attested as any in history. For Troy all the evidence is, in its nature, only mythical. It depends on poetical fancy playing around unwritten legend.

CATARRH



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Coughs, Bronchitis, Droppings into the Throat, Pains in the Chest, Dyspepsia, Wasting of Strength and Flesh, Loss of Sleep, etc., cured.

One bottle of Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and one Dr. Sanford's Inhaler, in one package, of all druggists, for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, a pure distillation of Witch Hazel, Am. Pine, Ca. Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossom, etc.

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Diphtheria & Sore Throat. Use the Extract promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

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Toilet Cream	1.00	Catarrh Cure	75
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Toilet Soap (3 Cakes)	50	Nasal Syringe	25
Ointment	50	Medicated Paper	25

Family Syringe, $1.00.

Ladies, read pages 13, 18, 21 and 26 of our New Pamphlet which accompanies each bottle.

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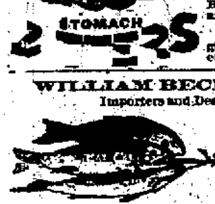
ELY'S CREAM BALM

effectually cleanses the head of catarrhal virus causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the nasal passages from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores sense of taste and smell. Applied with the Finger.

Thousands on the Pacific slope testify to its priceless value.

Not a Liquid or Snuff. A few applications relieve. A thorough treatment will cure. Agreeable to use. Send for circular. Price 50 cts. by mail or at druggists.

ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.



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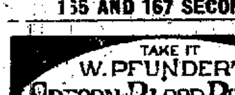

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DANDELION TONIC

Coughs. Brown's Bronchial Troches are used with advantage to alleviate Coughs, Sore Throat and Bronchial Affections. Sold only in boxes.

IN AND ABOUT PORTLAND

The "Standard" Sued for $25,000 for Libel

SUCCESSFUL LAUNCH OF THE NEW IRON FERRY

Howard, the Hotel Man, Released from Custody—A Hog Thief Gets Four Years—Arrival of the Cleveland at Yaquina

From The Sunday Oregonian

It is stated on good authority that the upper floors of the Gilman house will be rented to Chinese.

A dispatch to Mr. L. D. Brown announces the safe arrival Friday of the steamer Cleveland at Newport.

The city prisoners are doing good work on the streets and learning to be useful citizens under the supervision of Policeman Elvanger.

Marshall Anderson, the young man who stole a hog, was found guilty in the state circuit court yesterday, and sentenced to four years in the penitentiary.

A lady dropped a purse in the postoffice yesterday containing a little over $10 in coin, a postal order and a certificate of deposit in the Portland Savings bank.

The Oregon State Medical Society will meet in this city on the 27th, 28th and 29th insts. Sessions will be held in the rooms of the Natural Science Association, Union block.

H. T. Griffith, formerly of Chillicothe, Mo., has engaged quarters in the south end of Fourth and will manufacture axe and other kinds of handles. A sample of his work indicates first-class workmanship.

Henry Berline, a deck hand and longshoreman by occupation, fell Friday night at Columbia dock from the upper to the lower floor and broke three ribs. He was taken to St. Vincent's hospital for treatment.

Stanley, the Baker City stage robber who was arrested, has confessed the crime. Col. Evans, superintendent of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express, received advices yesterday that the treasure-box captured contained nothing of value.

Ed Moran, a carpenter working on a residence on the southeast corner of Eighth and Harrison, fell from a scaffold yesterday a distance of twelve feet, and received injuries which will lay him up for two weeks or more.

The troubles among the Chinese merchants seems about at an end. Two attachments were sued out against different firms yesterday, but when Sheriff Sears went to serve them, proceedings were stopped by the production of the necessary coin or its equivalent.

The steamer Enterprise was arrested yesterday by United States Marshal Kearney on a libel filed in the United States district court yesterday by J. S. Keller & Co. to recover the sum of $76. An attachment was also placed on the same boat by Sheriff Sears and she is now in charge of two keepers.

EXCURSIONISTS DELAYED.

Mr. Robert Newcomb telegraphed THE OREGONIAN yesterday from Thompson's Falls, Montana: Excursion train delayed at Thompson's Falls on account of an accident to a freight train. A brakeman had his leg broken; three others slightly injured. We're all O. K.

A PORTLAND YOUNG LADY AS A LAWYER.

A correspondent of THE OREGONIAN at Wagner, Grant county, writes: Miss Winnie Hunsaker, of Portland Commercial college, now on a visit to eastern Oregon, recently appeared as counsel for the defendant in the justice's court, North Fork precinct, Grant county, and reduced the claim of the plaintiff from $76.50 to $26. An attorney of record claims that the cause should have been dismissed according to Miss Hunsaker's papers and will carry the case to a higher court. A cold day for an attorney when pitted against the wiles and smiles of woman.

LITTLE DELAY BY RAIN.

The new three-story brick building of John Honeyman & Co., at the corner of Front and Clay streets, is about completed and presents a very handsome appearance. Work was commenced on the walls of the building on January 15, and as proof of the extraordinarily fine spring we have had, Mr. Honeyman states that the workmen employed on the building were obliged to lay off only four days during its construction. And still there has been no lack of rain, but the greater part of it seems to have fallen nights and Sundays, as is said to have been the case during the seven years the contractors had Solomon's temple on their hands.

SALMON NEARLY FIFTY PER CENT. SHORT.

A prominent cannery man who came up the river last night said to an OREGONIAN reporter that a canvass Friday among eighteen cannery owners at and below Astoria showed that the catch to date was 48 per cent. of last year's catch for the same period. Canneries above Astoria report less than half as many fish taken as during the corresponding period last year. About three-eighths of the fishing gear now used, was in use last year, and most of it will soon be worthless, so that when a good run does come there will be only about three-quarters of the customary appliances to handle it. Altogether the prospect for half a million cases as the catch of 1884 is not flattering.

CAUGHT SOME CRAWFISH.

The season for crawfish has arrived. A pair of crawfishers secured about half a bushel of these delicious insects in a stream on the east side yesterday. In this favored land, where food is plenty and where game and fish can be obtained by all, the crawfish is not reckoned of much account, but in some European countries they are considered a delicacy and are raised in artificial ponds at much care and trouble. It takes a crawfish about eight years to arrive at maturity, which is longer than it takes an ox to attain his full size, but no one ever saw a crawfish so large as an ox. They belong to a different race of cats.

MORE SHAD CAPTURED.

Some three dozen shad were received here from Astoria yesterday, the second lot sent up this season. The fish are mostly small, weighing only about two pounds, while a full grown eastern fish weighs about six pounds. They are caught in a trap, the meshes of the salmon nets not being small enough to hold them. There must be a considerable number of shad in the river when three dozen are caught in a trap, as the fish are so small that the greater number entering the trap must escape unless the slats are very close together. It is all right to catch a few of the shad so that Charley Knowles and other epicures can have a treat, but as shad are only establishing themselves in the Columbia, they should be allowed a year or two more to increase and multiply before any special means are used for their capture.

THE "STANDARD" SUED FOR $25,000.

Yesterday L. Feldman & Co., woodenware dealers who were burned out last Thursday morning, through their attorney Alfred S. Frank, began suit against A. Noltner, publisher of the *Standard*, to recover $25,000 damages alleged to have been inflicted by publication of an account of the fire. In the complaint the following extracts from the report are quoted as libelous:

SUSPICIOUS FIRE.—AN IRON BOUND BUILDING TAKES FIRE FROM FRICTION OF HARD TIMES.—About half past 4 yesterday morning fire was discovered in the broom and wickerware store and factory of L. Feldman & Co., 125 Front street, near Washington. * * * The fire originated in the rear of the first story of the building and had got considerable headway before the department arrived, making it difficult to control, especially as the seat of the flames was hard to reach. * * * Feldman & Co. are insured for $20,000 * * * and the loss on stock and building will probably equal that amount.

The plaintiffs claim that the defendant meant to and did in fact thereby charge plaintiffs with having set fire to their said store in order to obtain the insurance on their said stock.

It is reported that a criminal action for libel will be brought against J. B. [illegible], city editor of the *Standard*.

LAUNCH OF THE IRON RAILROAD FERRY.

The monster iron transfer boat for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company which was brought out here from New York in sections and put together at the yard of Smith Bros. & Watson was launched yesterday forenoon. No public announcement was made of the event and so only about 200 persons, friends of the builders and workmen, were present. The keel of the huge boat was laid only two months ago and the most sanguine had no idea that she would be ready for launching in so short a time, but the continuous fine weather has enabled the work to be continued almost without intermission.

All preliminaries having been arranged at a few minutes past 10 o'clock the workmen commenced knocking away the scaves and blocks beneath the boat. This work occupied half an hour, when word was passed "all clear aft," "all clear forward," and the long hull was held in place only by the rope lashings around the ways. A man was stationed at each of these armed with a keen axe, and at the word of command the lashings were severed and the huge structure weighing over 1000 tons glided quietly and smoothly into the water. She was welcomed by a chorus of whistles from several steamers which lay off in the river, and in response sent a mighty wave rolling to them which tossed them around like corks. Two tugs made fast to her and she was towed to Albina, where her machinery will be put in.

She was originally intended to transfer the trains of the Northern across the Columbia at Kalama, but as the Kalama section of that road is not in use it is not certain where she will be employed. She may be used to transfer trains here and may transfer trains from here to Kalama and thus save unloading and loading cars. She is 189 feet in length, 40 feet breadth of beam, 73 feet 6 inches breadth over all and 13 feet 6 inches depth of hold. She will have three tracks on her deck and is capable of transferring twenty-seven cars at once.

WHY VILLARD DOES NOT GO.

It was recently announced that Mr. Villard's intended trip to Europe had been indefinitely postponed. The New York *Times* prints a statement which alleges that the postponement was owing to a very material change in Mr. Villard's plans. He was to have gone abroad as the representative in England and on the continent of the Edison electric light enterprise. This position was to be obtained through the influence of his former backers, Drexel, Morgan & Co., who are largely interested in the Edison companies. In fact it is said they hold the largest individual interest. Mr. Villard's failure to secure the position came about in this way. When he collapsed financially and retired from the management of the several companies with the development of which he was identified, he pledged with Drexel, Morgan & Co. 20,000 shares of Oregon Improvement Company's stock, the par value of which was $2,000,000 and the market value about half as much. The Improvement company was one of Villard's pet enterprises of the times, and was more or less of an individual corporation formed to absorb certain valuable lands of the Northern Pacific in Oregon and Washington territory and control and develop its terminal facilities. Mr. Villard did not appear in the management, which was composed of his intimate following. The banking house, it is said, considered the stock ample security on its claim, for the reason that the enterprise was a personal venture of Mr. Villard, and that he could be depended on to look out for its interests. Mr. Villard moreover considered the pledged stock as an anchor to windward and expected that eventually it would pay off his obligations and leave him a handsome margin besides. But when it was developed that the Oregon Improvement company did not own 30,000 acres of valuable coal lands which it had represented as its property, both in its annual reports and in its application to the stock exchange for the listing of the securities, there was a decided change in the situation. The lands had been claimed by the company simply because Mr. Villard, as president of the Northern Pacific to which they belonged, had given the Improvement company to understand that they would be turned over to it for a nominal consideration—the government price of $20 an acre. Mr. Villard went out of the office or was deposed from the control of the Northern Pacific before he consummated the transfer referred to. The Improvement company recently demanded the lands of the Northern Pacific and then there was trouble all around. It did not get the lands but a rather emphatic refusal. In consequence Oregon Improvement stock fell from 42 to 19, landing the banking house high and dry with its loan and dissipating Mr. Villard's hopes of immediate profit from the stock. Soon after, said the gentleman referred to, the Edison company concluded that its affairs in Europe could be managed without Mr. Villard, and Drexel, Morgan & Co., when appealed to by that retired magnate, answered substantially that they did not take as much interest in Edison as formerly. In consequence of these developments Mr. Villard has postponed his trip.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

Speeches by A. H. Tanner, O. F. Paxton, E. J. [illegible] and Geo. W. McBride—The Party in East Portland Fully Organized

A public meeting under the auspices of the Loyal Republican Club of East Portland was held last evening at Hall and S[illegible] hall. Invitations had been extended to the Young Men's republican club of Portland and the Third Ward republican club of East Portland, which respective clubs attended in a body. The enlivening strains of Parrott's band and a liberal display of fireworks as a prelude to the interesting exercises of the evening put everybody in the best of humor. Among the audience were noticed many of the fair sex who exerted that restraining influence over the large concourse of people present that not the least disorderly spirit was manifested during the entire evening.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. Penumbra Kelly, president of the club, who briefly stated the object of the meeting and then introduced Hon. A. H. Tanner, republican candidate for prosecuting attorney in this district. He was greeted with hearty applause. He spoke for fifty-five minutes and held his audience from the beginning to the close of his interesting address. He said that the last time he spoke to the people of East Portland he was not a candidate before the people for any office. He now appeared before them as a candidate on the republican ticket, which party he had always supported. He traced the history of the democratic party back for the last twenty-five years; impressed his audience with the unmistakable evidence that the democratic party since the inauguration of James Buchanan as president of the United States has never associated any principles that have stood the test of time. That they have gone into one presidential campaign fighting principles of the republican party and would fight the next campaign on the issues of the great union party, that they were a wave four years behind. Touching on our local issues he said that it behooved every republican to support the straight republican ticket; that by supporting the fusion ticket one was only playing into the hands of the enemy; that great principles were here at stake, and that while the fusion element cries against the rings in the republican party they support a ticket put up by one of the most corrupt rings in Portland. He closed his address by again urging all republicans to support the republican ticket, and took his seat amid loud applause.

Mr. O. F. Paxton was next introduced to the audience. This gentleman stated that he was not prepared to make a speech. He dwelt for a few minutes on some of the issues of the day; thought it unwise to support the present fusion movement, but as he was a candidate for a non-political office he would not detain the large audience longer by dwelling on the party issues which others present were more able to discuss.

Mr. E. J. Dobins next addressed the meeting. This gentleman is an orator and a man of ability. It is safe to say that last evening he outdid all of his former efforts. He was frequently interrupted by deafening applause. He dwelt at some length on the issues of the democratic party; said that it clung tenaciously to some of the same dangerous principles to-day that it sounded its war cry on in 1861; that it had not shown itself worthy of the support of the American people.

He read an extract from a speech made by Wade Hampton four years ago in Virginia in which he reiterated the threadbare argument that the south was right in her cause and further that she was subdued by force of arms but was not conquered. He showed the importance of sustaining the present republican ticket, and said that knowing all of the candidates on the Republican ticket to be good and able men he did not see how any republican could refuse to vote the entire ticket straight.

Hon. G. W. McBride, ex-speaker of the house in the last Oregon Legislature, made the closing address of the evening. He refuted some of the campaign utterances of Hon. John Myers, democratic candidate for congress. He explained to those present the action of Hon. M. C. George in congress and showed Oregon's delegate to be a true friend of the people of this State.

If there has heretofore been any question of pending disorganization of the Republican party of East Portland that question received a decided answer from the people of this city last night when fully 600 assembled and said emphatically that they would not support the fusion movement.

THE *Standard* thinks that when a man holds one office and becomes a candidate for another he ought to resign the first one, and hence it is firmly of the opinion that Tom Jordan ought to step down from the office of chief engineer. Will it then kindly admonish Hon. John Myers, its candidate for Congress, to resign his position as state senator for Clackamas county? You see, men and brethren, that every one of these little demagogic appeals is likely to come home to us.

THE WALL STREET PANIC.

The Excitement Subsides and Confidence is Restored.

SEVERAL SMALL RUNS MADE ON BANKS

A Firmer Tone Prevails in the Stock Exchange and Shares Advance Sharply—Statements by Interested Parties

From the Sunday Oregonian

NEW YORK, May 17.—From the [illegible]. Precisely where the $3,000,000 went which [young] Eno lost in Wall street is a mystery that puzzles a great many. No information can be obtained from [illegible] & Co., the firm through which he operated, and the prevailing opinion is that most of the money was swamped in a vain hope that the market would take an upward turn and allow him to escape, at least nearly whole. He began buying stocks such as Western Union, Union Pacific and Ontario and Western from the top notch of the market. A decline set in and engulfed him. With each decline it became a question whether he should sacrifice heavy margins he had already lost or should keep on investing the bank's funds until a rise should come. The market went down and down and each day saw him more hopelessly involved until it became a question of detection and disgrace. No longer able to keep the secret, and fearful that the exhaustion of Second National bank funds might leak out, young Eno made known his terrible case to his father. The old gentleman saw that the only way to save his son was by making good his embezzlement, and he handed over to the banks $3,500,000 of his private means, leaving the brokers and others on Wall street to wrestle for their lost margins, which reached $1,000,000.

ANOTHER FAILURE.

NEW YORK, May 17.—O. McCullough, Beecher & Co., merchants, filed an assignment to-day to Henry Payne Bartlett, giving preference to Drexel, Morgan & Co. for $75,000.

In the petition of Julien T. Davies, receiver of the firm of Grant & Ward, the supreme court to-day granted an order authorizing the receiver to compromise certain claims of the firm of L. Von H. Simon & Co. and Brown Bros., each for the sum of $12,596. The receiver believes other loans of a similar character have been obtained by the firm of Grant & Ward, and therefore he asks permission to compromise all such claims by the surrender of bonds at their par value. The court granted the authority to compromise claims.

President T. C. Platt, of the United States Express, office writes to a stock exchange as follows: As enquiries are being made at that office in regard to certain testimony printed in the morning papers, and to set at rest absolutely all rumors, I wish to state that neither as president nor personally, directly nor indirectly, have I ever had any transaction of any kind or description with the firm of Grant & Ward or Mr. Ward. The United States Express Company in the regular course of business had on deposit in the Marine National bank the sum of $49,000 when the bank closed, and I am assured will result in no loss to the company.

CONFIDENCE RESTORED.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Stocks opened at an advance of ⅛ to 3½. Central Pacific was a feature and reached 46½. Western Union rose to 56, a reaction of ½ to 1 per cent. then took place.

The morning passed quietly. Confidence seems restored and there is no trace of excitement. Affairs are progressing in a fair way toward a speedy recovery. In stocks the advance of the morning was well maintained, the movement being merely checked at intervals by the usual sales of small holders to secure profit. The bank statement is favorable, showing an excess above the legal requirements of over $3,000,000. The opinion of leading financiers is that gradual improvement is certain and there is no danger of another backward step.

The run on the Howard Savings and the Dime Savings bank here continues. The managers are ready to pay dollar for dollar.

BEECHER AND GOULD.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher discoursed on Wall street last evening. He regarded [illegible] as a settling up of the speculators. In regard to General Grant he thought he had made a mistake in going to Wall street, but he was not to blame because rogues had imposed on him, and this was the feeling of every man in the country. He also referred to George I. Seney's troubles.

Jay Gould was seen and was apparently happy. He smiled vaguely when reminded that rumors of his embarrassment were afloat. There is no truth in it, he said. In every crisis like this the general run of humanity lose their head and concoct stories of this kind. There is no cause for alarm.

WALL STREET NOTES.

Hotchkiss & Burnham say they have liquidated over $1,000,000 of the indebtedness of the firm and will resume soon. Other firms will make a statement as soon as they are ready. No failures were reported at noon.

Binner & Finley, merchants, have assigned. Preferences $43,000.

The general market is strong. Money, which opened at 6 per annum, is now 10 per annum.

The run on the Brooklyn Savings bank has ended. Seney [illegible] his Brooklyn mansion to the Metropolitan bank to-day for $47[illegible],000 and other property for $60,000.

Assignee Weems states that the liabilities of Donnell, Lawson & Simpson are $1,000,000. The assets exceed the liabilities $1,000,000.

HOTEL TALK.

In the crowded corridors of the Windsor hotel last night brokers who deal in foreign orders said that never before has there been so many orders by cable to buy. They said that the quotations of gold showed it could be imported at a profit and they predicted there would be a large gold shipment from London to this market. [illegible] asserted that the Vanderbilts were going into the market to buy heavily of their stocks reduced [illegible]. It was reported that W. H. Vanderbilt's agent had raised large sums yesterday on government and other bonds and that they intend to take all the stock of their properties that is offered at the present figures.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

NEW YORK, May 17.—[Special.]—The occurrences of the past week in financial circles have served to disturb general business by unsettling credit and promoting caution on the part of the trading public and holding in check all speculative adventures. Merchants have found it difficult to obtain the customary accommodations, securities of all kinds, not excepting governments, being ignored by the banks as not sufficiently stable for loaning of funds. The banks have pursued a policy condemned by men in legitimate business as indicating a lack of confidence in themselves, their operations being so interwoven with stock speculators that men with ample stocks of merchandise are unable to stand on a level with those whose only capital is their name. The wheat market has been influenced by the disturbance and prices tended steadily downward. The shrinkage in values, though great, has not been sufficient to meet the ideas of shippers. No. 2 red spot $1.01; June and July $1.02, and $1.04½ respectively.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans decrease $6,784,100; specie decrease $1,527,000; legal tenders $[illegible]221,300. Circulation is unchanged. Reserve decrease $4,375,000. Banks hold $4,177,000 in excess of legal requirements.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—The market is better, and appearances are encouraging. There is continued demand for governments, large banks taking advantage of the opportunity offered to exchange 3s for higher interest bonds, also 4s and 4½s. There is no demand for money except on the part of depositors, taking advantage of the cheap prices to invest in securities.

AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, May 17.—The excitement on the petroleum exchange has subsided to a great degree and a better feeling prevails with a disposition to buy. No failures are reported.

The Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 17.—There was a marked change for the better in the temper of share speculation to-day. Purchases for investment and speculative account were on a large scale. Money was decidedly easier and after loaning at ¼ per cent. per diem declined to 10 per cent. per annum at the close. The banks were much more liberal to borrowers. The total issue of clearing house certificates is $17,000,000, of which $6,300,000 were taken by banks during the day. The feature of the market was heavy buying for foreign account, also the action of the United States treasury in transferring $8,000,000 in legal tenders to this point.

Stocks opened at an advance of ¾ to 3½, the latter Central Pacific, which rose to 40¾. About 11 a sharp attack was made on coal shares due to the report that the coal combination had disruptured. Jersey Central broke 5, Reading 4, Lackawanna 4 and the general list fell off ¼ to 2½. Western Union about this time became strong and rose 6⅛ and turned the market upward. In the afternoon Louisville and Nashville and Missouri Pacific were weak, but the transfer of legal tenders to this city caused prices to advance. Speculation became buoyant and large blocks changed hands.

A FAVORABLE COMPARISON.

Compared with last night Central Pacific is 16½ per cent. higher; Canada Southern 8; New York Central 1; Northwestern preferred 1; Rock Island 2½; Delaware and Hudson and Denver and Rio Grande 1; Lake Shore 1½ and Union Pacific 1¼; Missouri Pacific and Oregon and Transcontinental 1¾; New York Central 2; Northern Pacific preferred 1¾; Pacific Mail 3½; Western Union [illegible], and the remainder of the active list ½ to ⅞ per cent. Louisville and Nashville and Reading, however, were each 1 per cent. lower. St. Louis and San Francisco declined 2½ to 19 and first preferred 5 to 80.

Governments were unusually active this afternoon and dealers reported good orders from out of town. Prominent institutions were buying even up into the millions. Fours were an especial feature and advanced from 119 to 119½; 4½s also rose sharply, closing at 113½@114; the old 3s at 100½ was bid. There was a much better feeling in railroad bonds, and some sharp advances were made. The improvement ranged from 1 to 10.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Money loaned at [illegible] a premium per diem and closed easier at 8@12 per cent. per annum. Prime mercantile paper 6@8. Sterling exchange bankers' bills steadier at $4.85@4.86. Sterling exchange, demand, $4.86@4.88. Bonds—3s, 100; 4½s, 113½; 4s, 121; Pacific 6s, 121.

Stocks—American Express 90; Canada Pacific 47; Canada Southern 81; Central Pacific 45½; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western [illegible]; Burlington 117¾; Denver & Rio Grande 9¾; Erie 12½; Hannibal & St. Joe 38½; Kansas & Texas 16; Lake Shore 83½; Louisville & Nashville 31½; Michigan Central [illegible]; Northwestern [illegible]; do preferred 40½; Northern Pacific 21½; do preferred [illegible]; New York Central [illegible]; Oregon Navigation 73½; Oregon and Transcontinental 14½; Oregon Improvement 17; Pacific Mail 42½; Panama 96; Rock Island 103½; St. Paul 72½; Texas Pacific 13½; Union Pacific 45½; U. S. Express 50; Wells Fargo 95; Western Union 57½.

AT LONDON.

LONDON, May 17.—There is a rush to buy American stocks. Bankers are cabling to New York offering to ship gold on security of governments.

LONDON, May 17.—The *News* says: The American treasury, which is the ultimate holders of the reserve, is well supplied with cash. This ought to check the panic. All accounts show that millions of English money are being thrown into American stocks. During the last three days inconceivable large purchases have been made through bankers. Capitalists bought great blocks of American stocks, and innumerable small investors made limited purchases. Other securities were somewhat depressed, because people were anxious to realize in order to exchange for American stocks.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The treasury of the United States has forwarded $8,000,000 in legal tenders to the assistant treasurer at New York, for use in case of necessity.

Secretary Folger this afternoon received a telegram from the assistant treasurer at New York, saying called bonds have been redeemed to the amount of $323,800.

ATTACHMENT LEVIED.

KANSAS CITY, May 17.—An attachment to the amount of $46,500 was levied to lay upon the real estate belonging to Donnell, Lawson & Simpson in this city. At all the banks there were comparatively few withdrawals, while the number of deposits was unusually large.

FOUND INTACT.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Daniel Dodd, president of the New York Savings Institution, was treasurer of the Newark city sinking fund. An examination of the fund was made to-day, but it was found intact.

A SLIGHT RUN.

ATLANTA, May 17.—There was a slight run this morning on the banks, but the excitement was soon over and the bank closed strong.

MADE AN ASSIGNMENT.

TIFFIN, O., May 17.—G. Mudler, of Clinton brewery, has made an assignment. Liabilities $60,000 to $75,000; assets about the same.

Press Comment.

NEW YORK, May 17.—[Special.]—All the morning papers agree that the crisis is now passed. The *Tribune* says editorially: A cool examination will show that most of the recent failures were rendered inevitable by the miscalculations of the parties themselves. Fancying that the fancy price would soon return, and so loaded themselves with securities which, when panic prices appeared, turned to dry leaves in their hands like the fairy money of fairy tales. But these failures have not affected the country generally, because it had already applied itself to the situation, abandoned speculation and stood so idly upon real values and transactions. The disturbances however will have the effect of improving the health of Wall street; will shake all the nonsense out of operators, put an end to the wildest speculation and for a time at least cause good properties to be rated at their real value.

FROM THE TIMES.

The *Times* says: The flurry in Wall street may probably be considered at an end. The suspension yesterday was occasioned by what is called stringency of money, though it was not real want of money at all, but uncertainty about the market value of securities offered as pledges for repayment of advances. The course of the banks yesterday in making advances upon unquestionable securities will in a great measure relieve this difficulty. In fact the behavior of the banks and dealers has been throughout so judicious and so public-spirited as to allay alarm and prevent that indiscriminate loss of confidence which produces and is produced by a panic, to which this disturbance in values could not at any stage of it be properly compared.

The *Sun* says of the Metropolitan bank: It is pretty generally the impression that it will go into liquidation, and wind up as soon as it can be done advantageously. The bank is undoubtedly solvent as far as regards depositors, but has lost many of its good accounts and its credit has been so severely shaken that it will be difficult for it to regain its old position.

HAVERLY IN TROUBLE.

He is Charged with Swindling Two Theatrical Men out of $5000

NEW YORK, May 16.—From the Brooklyn *Eagle*: This morning Justice Cullen at the special term of the supreme court granted an order of arrest in the action of William S. Gale and Louis Spader against J. H. Haverly. Plaintiff's lawyer stated that J. H. Haverly and William Birch, of minstrel fame, owned equal interest in the comedy theater, New York, formerly used by the San Francisco minstrels. Haverly and Gale and Spader subsequently formed a partnership under the name of the International Amusement Exchange. Haverly is alleged representing to Gale and Spader that he could obtain Birch's half interest in the Comedy theater for $1000. Spader, thinking the investment profitable, requested Haverly to negotiate with Birch at the figure named. A short time afterward Haverly reported that Birch would not accept $1000, but wanted $5000. After deliberation Gale and Spader resolved to accede to the terms, and the money was handed Haverly, who duly reported that he had completed the purchase for $5000. Haverly, as alleged, produced a bill of sale transferring the property, but it was observed that the transfer was to Haverly alone and that the consideration was one dollar.

HAVERLY'S EXPLANATION.

Gale and Spader sought an explanation, and Haverly said the transfer was made to him solely as Birch would not have disposed of his interest in the theater to any other person. Also as to the little figure of consideration, Haverly said the sum of $1 was inserted in the bill of sale in order that members of the theatrical profession might not know the terms on which the bargain was made. Plaintiffs allege that it has come to their knowledge that Haverly paid for Birch's half interest in the theater the small sum of $500 instead of $1000, and that he has come into possession unlawfully of $4,500 as the profit of his transaction. An affidavit of William Birch corroborates the allegations made by plaintiffs. Haverly is to sail for Europe to-morrow.

PACIFIC COAST.

CALIFORNIA.

Released and Rearrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—Harry Wells and Martha Wilson (colored), witnesses in the Sharon trial, who were ordered to the county jail by Judge Sullivan for alleged perjury, applied to the supreme court the day for writ of habeas corpus. That tribunal directed it to the Alameda county superior court. This morning they appeared in Oakland before Judges Crane, Hamilton and Green, who heard their application in banc. The court held that Judge Sullivan had no right to keep them confined in jail without having filed complaint against them, which had failed to be done, and the prisoners were therefore ordered released from custody. No sooner had the San Francisco deputy sheriff relinquished his claim upon them than officer V. P. Leau, who had sworn out a complaint against them, appeared with a warrant and arrested them for perjury.

Shipping Intelligence.

Cleared—Steamer Oregon, Bolesmann, Astoria, O. R. and N. Company.

Sailed—Occidental, Dunphy, Nanaimo; John Rosenfeld.

Four Miners Buried Alive.

GRASS VALLEY, May 17.—A party of four who are working in some new ground on the old Norambagua mine four miles below this place, were shut in the drifts of the mine this morning, and are all presumed to be dead. James Lawrence, Robert Wallace, Joseph Hayes and Coleman Chappell are the names of the miners. A large number of men are at work in searching for the bodies. The ground is caving all the time, and it is thought the bodies are about twenty-five feet under the surface. It is with great difficulty that progress is made in the treacherous depths.

Later—At 4:10 P. M. the body of Wallace was reached and his corpse taken out. Lawrence's body was reached three times, but the sliding cave swept it away from the rescuers.

MONTANA.

Attempted Robbery of Paymaster Whipple.

GLENDIVE, May 17.—Major Bell, in command of Company F of the Seventh cavalry, arrived this morning from the scene of the attempted robbery of Paymaster Whipple of the army. He found a deserted camp in the woods near the scene, and evidences of the recent occurrence. The signs of cover gave the appearance of a regular resort. The highwaymen were new hands and evidently cowards, as they could have held their man without firing a shot. The place selected was particularly favorable. The chances are against capture, as the scouts failed to find any trail. A couple of ranches at Box Elder were found deserted, but the appearances indicate that the occupants were hunters who were lost while out or killed some months ago.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Terrible Explosion at Yale.

VICTORIA, May 17.—The acid works at Yale in connection with the nitro-glycerine manufactory were destroyed at 9 o'clock to-day. While Ashworth and four Chinamen were preparing nitre a small explosion occurred which ignited the nitre. Ashworth was severely burned about the head, face and arm, but will live. The Chinese foreman Sam is burned almost to a cinder and will die. Ashworth's family, living near, escaped with their lives but lost nearly all they possessed. Fire got into the sulphur warehouse and the nitre sacks and could not be controlled. Some hitch occurred in the Yale fire brigade which resulted in the fire engine not being sent to the rescue. Enough acid and nitro glycerine were on hand to keep the powder factory at work a month. The loss of plant and nitre is about $15,000. Ashworth was taken to the hospital. The Chinamen are lying near the works, not being able to be moved.

News Notes from Victoria.

VICTORIA, May 17.—The steamer Wilmington is loaded at Departure Bay for San Francisco. The ship [illegible] is loading at Nanaimo with coal for the [illegible]. Sailed—Ships Solitaire and Acton, San Francisco, with coal. Arrived—Steamer [illegible] Castle, Departure Bay.

On Thursday two engines collided above Yale and were badly smashed.

The Strategists closed their engagement to-night and go east to-morrow.

The mayor has called a public meeting to devise means for suppressing gambling. No games are now run openly.

The weather is dry and clear and the farmers want rain.

The Island railway surveyors have reached a point three miles beyond the starting point.

THE TURF.

RACING AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 17.—Five furlongs—C. B. won, Troubadour second, Keokuk third. Time 1:03½. Mile and a sixteenth—Fred won, Long Knight second, Nellie Peyton third. Time 1:50. Mile heats—Won in straight heats by Mamie Hughes, Egyptian second. Time 1:46¾ and 1:46¾.

TROTTING MEETING.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—At the Suffolk park trotting meeting to-day Young Morrissey won in the 2:35 class; best time, 2:27¼. Richball won the free for all; best time, 2:15¾.

MEXICO.

THE CODE OF HONOR.

MEXICO, May 17.—In a duel on Wednesday between Torres Benora and Pedro Gerza, near here, the result of an old feud, with pistols, at 25 paces, Torres' right hand was shattered.

DOMESTIC DISPATCHES.

Interesting News Items from Various Eastern Points.

COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON IN NEW YORK.

Theatrical News and Gossip from the Metropolis—An Order for Haverly's Arrest Issued—The Record of a Day.

Oregon Salmon in New York.

NEW YORK, May 18.—[Special.]—Fish Commissioner Blackford said to a *Herald* reporter yesterday: The completion of the Northern Pacific railway has opened a new country and made it possible to land salmon from the Columbia river, Oregon, in this city in exactly seven days after they are taken from the water. Heretofore it took twenty-one days to bring Oregon salmon to our markets. Although it is not generally known, it may be said that the Columbia is the finest stream in the world; the river in the season produces its annual yield being ten times greater than that of any other river. Heretofore Columbia river salmon have been either salted or canned, and so abundant was the yield last year that the world was glutted with canned salmon. The market was greatly overstocked, and instances were known where dozens of one-pound cans sold as low as one cent each. As soon as salmon began to run in the Columbia this spring shipments were commenced from Portland by the Pacific Express Company and landed in this city in good order, being sold at retail for 25 cents per pound.

The Presbyterian Assembly.

SARATOGA, May 17.—At the Presbyterian assembly a committee was appointed to prepare a memorial on Rev. W. G. Case, of California, who died en route to the assembly.

The moderator appointed a committee of 42 on reduced representation.

The report of the committee on relief fund for disabled ministers and the widows and orphans of deceased ministers was adopted.

A committee of 5 was appointed on insurance for ministers.

A resolution deprecating the publication and sale of Sunday papers on the Sabbath was debated with force and referred to a committee. Adjourned.

The Methodist Conference.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—The report of the itinerancy committee that it was inexpedient to act on the subject of woman preaching was adopted.

The report of the committee on book concern relative to authorizing the revision of the German hymn book was adopted.

The conference agreed that all missions in Japan and Mexico be organized into annual conferences.

The report of the committee recommending the enabling act for Denmark was adopted. Adjourned.

Flour Must be Branded.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The flour trade resolved today that all flour inspected shall have the name of the New York produce exchange inspector and the grade it represents, together with the month and year branded upon each cleek on the side of each barrel.

High Water in the South.

NEW ORLEANS, May 17.—*Picayune's* Conshatta special: The river is even with the March flood and has risen eight inches during the day. All the low lands subject to overflow are now under water.

Ancient Order of Hibernians.

CLEVELAND, May 17.—The Ancient Order of Hibernians national convention after the election of officers, adjourned to meet two years hence in St. Paul.

Will go to Rome.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 17.—Father McEwing, of this city, has received orders from Rome that he has been appointed English confessor for St. Peter's.

Crops Damaged.

GALVESTON, May 17.—Specials from the northwestern portion of the state say heavy and continued rains have damaged the crops.

FOOTLIGHT FLASHES.

News and Gossip from New York—An Exodus to the Pacific Coast.

NEW YORK, May 17.—[Special.]—There seems to be a general exodus of theatrical companies and managers to San Francisco. Charles Frohman and David Belasco start for the slope July 1. Frederic de Belleville pilots the Monte Cristo company thither in a month. Kiralfy is making preparations to produce the Seven Ravens in San Francisco. Wallack's stock company start for California early in June. Manager Haynes is now making out a trip to points of interest in Lower California. His company will travel by special train fitted expressly for them. Our recent San Francisco engagement surprised us, [illegible]; we were obliged to prolong it.

Excelsior has been played 300 times and the gross receipts have been over $170,000. The expense of producing it was very great.

Storm Beaten and Separation will be produced at San Francisco shortly.

Belasco is writing a new play, the scenes of which are laid in New York.

Aimee makes her last appearance here at the Casino to-morrow night. She sails for France Tuesday next.

Marie Burroughs goes to San Francisco with the Rajah company in June, and Tillotson's Lynwood company start next for San Francisco.

The Wages of Sin, produced at the Fourteenth street theater Monday, proved the strongest melodrama seen here for some time.

Madame Piper, recently brought out at Wallack's, is said to be a pretty play for children.

Fair Dead Heart is the title of a new play soon to be produced here.

It is rumored that Christine Nilsson will shortly become manageress of the new Metropolitan opera house.

Steele MacKaye's play, the Soldier's Wife, will be brought out on a grand scale next season.

It is reported that the Thalia, the German theater, will be turned into an American comic opera house next season. Several prominent managers are after the lease.

Mapleson has dropped out of sight. He sails for Europe to-morrow and returns after the election.

VERDICT FOR LANGTRY.

NEW YORK, May 17.—[Special.]—John A. Stevens failed to secure $1500 in the city court yesterday in his suit against Langtry, the actress, for failing to play on Tuesday in Fashion week. Langtry pleaded illness and overwork, and the jury, composed of young men, acquitted her.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A RAILROAD WEIGHMASTER ARRESTED.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—Frank McGinnis, weighmaster of the Missouri Pacific railroad, was arrested to-day charged with defrauding the railroad company by a system of false weights, dividing the difference with shippers. He had a partner named J. T. White, who looked up business, and it is asserted that quite a number of shippers are involved in the fraud. White was also arrested and confessed enough to reveal the whole scheme. It is said one of the largest lumber firms here saved over $50,000 in freight during the past nine months by getting short weights. The railroad company claims to have lost a large sum by the fraud. McGinnis was connected with the defunct Hibernia savings bank of this city and was indicted for embezzlement in connection with its affairs. He denies the charges against him.

LYNCHING IN ARKANSAS.

KANSAS CITY, May 17.—The *Times'* Little Rock, Arkansas, special gives particulars of the murder of young Ward in Howard county, Arkansas, and the burning of his body. Search was instituted by Ward's father, resulting in the arrest of the two Pope brothers and a man named Kuykendale on suspicion. One of the Popes confessed, and the prisoners were delivered to the sheriff, who prepared to take them to Arkadelphia for safe keeping. A party of Ward's friends at Prescott were organizing for vengeance when a message was received that citizens of Howard county had stopped the party en route to Arkadelphia, taken the prisoners and hanged all without the formality of a court.

TRIPLE HANGING.

GREENVILLE, S. C., May 17.—Riley Anderson and James and Alfred McCullough, father and son (all colored), were hanged here yesterday in the jail yard in the center of the town. All morning the prisoners held religious services in the cells, and at noon marched to the gallows. Here McCullough said they were going straight to the arms of Jesus. Riley Anderson said: "I am going to be hanged for the murder of Lou Griffiths, but I don't know anything about why I am going to be hanged. I am ready to die and forgive all." After some religious services the nooses were adjusted and the drop fell and the men were soon dead.

A TEXAS MURDER.

RICHMOND, Texas, May 17.—This town is excited over the discovery of a murder committed three weeks ago. A colored boy has confessed to seeing a colored man and two colored women kill an Irishman in an unoccupied house and throw the body in a cistern. Pieces of skin, hair and one arm were found in the cistern. It is believed the body was removed by the murderers. The alleged murderers have been arrested.

A PEDDLER MURDERED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 17.—*Gazette's* Prescott special says: Frank Ward, a peddler, on the 12th of April came to Pike's house, twelve miles from [illegible] Point. Pike accompanied him to the creek, where, aided by a man named Jay Kendall, he murdered Ward, burning the body and pulverizing the bones. Yesterday the murderers were arrested and Jay Kendall confessed the crime. It is believed that lynch law will be enforced, but so far nothing has occurred.

AN INSULTED HUSBAND'S REVENGE.

SMITH'S LANDING, Ill., May 17.—This morning Maurice Gray, a farmer near here, was visited by his landlord William Ditch. Gray went out to look after his stock and returning found his wife and Ditch in bed together. Gray drew a pistol and killed both. He surrendered to the authorities.

MURDERER HANGED.

MORRISON, Ill., May 17.—Christian Riebling was hanged here this afternoon in an inclosure in the presence of 150 people for the murder of Albert Lucia at Lyndon. His neck was broken.

THE FIRE RECORD.

FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, May 17.—Fire in three cotton warehouses was extinguished. One was the property of Molyneaux & Taylor. The damage is estimated at £100,000. Thirty thousand bales of cotton were destroyed.

PANIC IN A THEATER.

NEW YORK, May 16.—There was a panic to-night in Daley's theatre, caused by the entrance of smoke from a burning chimney adjoining. The audience escaped unhurt.

NOTABLE DEAD.

GENERAL WILLIAM H. TERRELL.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 17.—General William H. Terrell died last night at 9 o'clock of consumption. He was adjutant general of Indiana during the war, and has held several prominent positions, among them third assistant postmaster general and pension agent. At the time of his death he was secretary of the republican state central committee.

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Only the Talk of Drunken Men.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The secretary of the navy has received a telegram from Commander Batchelor, commanding the U. S. S. Galena at Key West, saying the threats against the life of the Spanish consul at that place, reported yesterday, were made in a barroom by two or three drunken Cubans, but that neither the consul nor the authorities there attach much importance to them. The secretary telegraphed Commander Batchelor in reply to use the naval forces there, if necessary, to preserve peace and protect the consul.

The Swaim Court of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—In the Swaim court of inquiry to-day Myron A. Parker, summoned by the judge advocate, closed the evidence. The court directed counsel to file printed briefs by Wednesday morning next, when the arguments of counsel will be heard. Meanwhile the court adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, May 17.

The senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bills were not concurred in.

A bill was passed extending until December 31, 1885, the court of commission on the Alabama claims.

On motion of Cassidy the bill was passed to relieve settlers on the Duck Valley Indian reservation, Elko county, Nevada. Adjourned.

BUTLER ON THE LABOR PROBLEM.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—General B. F. Butler to-day addressed the senate committee on education and labor on the general features of the labor problem. He asserted that the present difficulties were due to over production. We had, he said, a year's crop of grain on hand and were within three months of another crop. Nearly a year's crop of cotton was now stored in the warehouses. After referring to other commodities which were in stock in excess of present requirements he said: "Why, we have twenty years supply of whisky on hand." He was facetiously reminded that this was a delicate subject for one who was supposed to be a presidential candidate, and it was necessary to be cautious.

BRENTS' PORT OF DELIVERY BILL.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—[Special.]—Delegate Brents this morning attempted to obtain unanimous consent in the house to place on passage the bill making Seattle and Tacoma in Washington territory ports of delivery. After the bill had been read Bland objected and the matter was dropped. Holman, who was also prepared to object, states that the substance of the bill will be incorporated in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, by which Seattle and Tacoma will be constituted ports of delivery, and that there is no use in consuming the time of the house with Brents' bill. The latter is satisfied with this, and will not press his bill further.

HENLEY'S INVESTIGATION RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—[Special.]—Mr. Henley's resolution to appoint a committee to enquire into the affairs of the Alaska Commercial Company of San Francisco will be considered by the committee on ways and means next Tuesday. It is expected the committee will report the resolution with a recommendation that an investigation be made.

HEWITT'S TARIFF BILL.

It is Charged with Being Arranged to Further its Father's Private Interests.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—[Special.]—H. W. Oliver, Jr., to-day filed the following protest with the ways and means committee against the Hewitt bill:

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 15, 1884.

Hon. William R. Morrison, chairman of the committee on ways and means of the house of representatives—*Dear Sir*: Your committee has before it house bill No. 6970, introduced by Hon. A. S. Hewitt, entitled "A bill to modify the existing laws relating to imports," and the changes in the metal schedules are as follows: The duty on wire is advanced half a cent per pound; the duties on iron rods, in coils or loops, are advanced from 6 to 1.2 per pound, and steel wire rods in effect are made free. Mr. Hewitt, therefore, modifies the duties on metals as follows: First, he increases the duty on wire, of which he is one of the largest manufacturers in the United States, half a cent per pound; second, he doubles the duty, viz., increases it from 6 to 1.2 per pound on other rods, of which he is the largest manufacturer in the country; third, he places steel rods, of which he is a large consumer and which he does not manufacture, practically on the free list. With the exception of placing ore and tin plate on the free list, the foregoing are about all the changes Mr. Hewitt makes in the metal schedule. I append comparative schedules of the present law and Mr. Hewitt's bill illustrating the truth of my statement. Mr. Hewitt's bill, the title of which is to modify the existing laws relating to duties on imports, leans so favorably towards Trenton, New Jersey, that I suggest so far as the metal schedule is concerned that it might appropriately be placed on the private calendar and entitled "A bill for the relief of Cooper, Hewitt & Co." Very respectfully yours,

HENRY OLIVER, JR.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC LANDS COMMITTEE.

It Advises the Repeal of the Preemption and Timber Culture Acts.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—A report was submitted to accompany the bill reported from the house committee on public lands providing for the repeal of the preemption and timber culture laws, and the amendment of the homestead law. The committee says:

We believe it should be the policy of the government to give to those of our citizens who are without homes such amount of the public domain as will make them comfortable homesteads where they enter it with good faith, intending to make it their homes and cultivate and live on the same for a fixed period of time, and we believe 160 acres should be the maximum under the preemption, homestead and timber culture laws. As they now stand one person may become owner of 480 acres of the public domain, 160 acres under each. This is too large an amount of land in our opinion for any person to acquire in this manner. We think the policy of the government should be to furnish as many of its citizens with comfortable homes as long in the future as possible, and 160 acres is sufficient for this purpose. By giving this amount it will not be many years till our public domain will be taken up. The preemption law was passed in 1861, the homestead law in 1867 and the timber culture law in 1873. When the homestead act was enacted the preemption law should have been repealed; timber culture law should never have been passed. We have, therefore, in our substitute provided for the repeal of the preemption and timber culture acts, and the amendment of the homestead law.

RAILROAD NOTES.

TROUBLE THREATENED.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—On the charge that the Wabash railroad had been cutting coal rates from 2½ to 1½ cents, other roads yesterday cut to ¾ a cent. As the Gould roads control all avenues from Illinois into the city, switching charges were doubled in retaliation. This causes great excitement among shippers, who threaten to mob the road and tear up the track, unless the charges are reduced.

WILL ACT AS ARBITRATOR.

CHICAGO, May 17.—Joseph F. Tucker has accepted the position of special arbitrator, to arrange percentage for the proposed money pool of the transcontinental roads.

ENGLAND.

MUST TURN OVER A LEAF.

LONDON, May 17.—The *Times* says: "It would be idle for the American railroad boards to expect to get capital from Europe in the future as easy as in the past unless it be shown that they mean to turn over a leaf and manage the properties on sound principles."

THE WRECKED ILLYRIAN.

LONDON, May 17.—The steamship Illyrian went ashore during a thick fog. She struck a rock with great force, knocking a large hole in her bow below the water mark. The fore compartment began filling directly. During the night the sea increased, and in the morning the vessel rolled on her side and sunk.

LONDON, May 17.—Most of the Illyrian's passengers are American drovers. The light cargo is drifting out of the ship.

DEMANDS A TRIAL BY HIS PEERS.

LONDON, May 17.—Lord St. Leonards, arrested on the charge of assaulting a maid servant of his house, demands a trial by his peers.

MONEY OFFERED TO FRANCE.

LONDON, May 17.—It is reported that the Malagasy government offers France £1,000,000 to renounce all claims to territory in Madagascar.

ORDERED TO COMMUNICATE.

LONDON, May 17.—The government has sent an order to Cairo directing that efforts be made to communicate with General Gordon by other routes than Berber.

TO THE RELIEF OF BERBER AND KHARTOUM.

LONDON, May 17.—News Association dispatch: Troops have begun to advance for the relief of Berber and Khartoum.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, May 17.—Breadstuffs quiet; there very small business. Wheat unchanged. Corn, old, 5s 4½d; new 5s 3½d.

GERMANY.

WILL APPLY FOR A DIVORCE.

BERLIN, May 17.—Grand Duke Louis, of Hesse Darmstadt, informed Madame Kolemine of his intention to apply for a divorce on the ground that the marriage was informal. Baron de Starck, premier of the grand duchy of Hesse, announces his intention to resign unless the grand duke keeps his marriage contract.

NEW MINISTER TO GERMANY.

BERLIN, May 17.—The *Tageblatt* to-day positively asserts that Richard Muckle, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, will succeed Sargent as United States minister to Berlin.

AUSTRIA.

THE LOSS OF THE STADT THEATER.

VIENNA, May 16.—The fire in the Stadt theater, which burned down, started in the afternoon. It originated in the gallery and spread rapidly. The roof fell in at 5:30, carrying with it the great chandelier. The iron curtain separating the stage from the auditorium fell at 6:30, and the flames attacked the stage, and it and the theatrical properties were destroyed. The firemen succeeded in extinguishing the flames at 10, but not before the entire building was ruined. Several persons were injured. The fire was caused by carelessness of parties working in the building.

ITALY.

A POLITICIAN ARRESTED.

ROME, May 17.—Commendatore Pericoli, well known in political circles and ex-member of the house of deputies, has been arrested, charged with a long series of fraudulent transactions.

FRANCE.

BISMARCK ACCUSED OF LYING.

PARIS, May 17.—The *Journal de Paris* accuses Bismarck of lying in a recent report presented at the trial of Kraszewski and Hentsch.

NEWCASTLE, N. S. W., May 17.—Sailed—Br. sh. [illegible]

LONDON, May 15.—Cleared—Br. bk. Royal Alice, San Francisco.

LIVERPOOL, May 15.—Sailed—Br. bk. Estrella de Chili, Victoria.

Address, H. REEVES, 8 Chatham St., New York.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

CLEAN WOOD—AT $1 PER LOAD—FROM [illegible]

ZAN BROTHERS, Manufacturers of BROOMS AND WOODEN WARE, AND IMPORTERS OF WILLOW WARE, Nos. 18 and North Front St.

A Positive Cure [illegible] Celery, Beef and Iron.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

...riff's sale of the Colfax *Fidelle* office last Thursday, C. B. Hopkins was the successful bidder, the lot being knocked down to him for $430.

A. T. Hawley of Seattle, one of the most graceful writers on the coast and a true poet, has been requested to write a poem for the commencement exercises of the university of Washington and another for Memorial day. He has complied with the request of his friends and will contribute both poems.

The sum of $1300 was subscribed in Tacoma Friday morning to assist in the construction of a first-class wagon road to Puyallup. The enterprising people of Puyallup valley have already subscribed $2500 to the project, and promise to increase their subscription to $4000, if the people of Tacoma subscribe a like amount.

Seattle exchange: Wednesday Judge Bull and Mr. Hurst sent out a force of men, well furnished with supplies and tools, for the purpose of clearing the snow from the road over the Snoqualmie summit. The judge states they will have the road passible for horsemen and cattle within the next week, if energy and muscle can accomplish it.

Adolph Baker, a well known logger on Kalama river, was seriously injured on Friday while attempting to release a large log which he was rolling into the river. The log started unawares to him and caught his leg about two inches below the knee, lacerating and tearing the flesh down to the ankle in a terrible manner. Fortunately no bones were broken.

Says the Waitsburg *Times*: When T. C. Campbell was arraigned before the district court the other day for sending an obscene letter through the mail, and asked if he had any reason to give why the sentence of the court should not be passed, his reply was: "I did not know it was wrong; I hain't got no education; I was borned in Mizzuri." He was fined $100 and costs.

Friday evening, as Joe Summerville was on his way from Titus' mill, Columbia county, with a load of shingles, and when within four miles of town, the hammer bolt of his wagon came off and the wagon with its load rolled over a bluff about 200 feet high, landing in the Patit creek. Shingles were scattered in every direction, but strange to say, the wagon was not badly damaged. Summerville saved himself by jumping from the wagon.

On Tuesday while a man was running the Thompson Falls ferry boat across Clark's fork, the cable parted, and the ropes and pulleys, under the great tension to which they were subjected, flew back onto the ferry, one of the blocks striking a man named Sharp in the breast, knocking him insensible. Medical aid was summoned, but the physicians pronounced the man beyond assistance. Sharp was about 30 years of age, single, and a recent arrival from Canada.

The city assessor of Dayton has completed his labors and reports the following property within the city limits: Real estate, $311,320; improvements on same, $226,510; personal property, $447,170. Total, $985,000. This is considerable less than the books show for 1883, but it must be remembered that the assessor has made an average reduction of about 30 per cent. on last year's valuations. He also took the census while performing his duties as assessor, and reports 948 males and 795 females. Total, 1743.

A correspondent writing a few days ago to the Dayton *Chronicle*, says a certain kind of worm has recently made its appearance in portions of eastern Washington which is destroying much vegetation. Another correspondent to the same paper, says: "From the description given I think it is the 'Army worm,' which we have frequently had in Ohio. They take a straight course thro. the country, eating everything as they go. For the benefit of your readers I will tell you the remedy. Cut a ditch or plow a deep furrow and ditch them, after which they may be burned with straw or killed in any other way."

On Tuesday George Lloyd, living near Waitsburg, met with a mishap, the escape uninjured from which was miraculous. He was harrowing with three horses, and when he stopped for noon he went in front of his team before detaching them from the harrow, when the horses suddenly became frightened and started to run, knocking George down, and dragging the harrow entirely over him. His clothes, including shirt, pants and drawers, were torn to shreds and stripped from his body, while the only bruise he received was by one harrow tooth in the back of the head, which was so slight as to be almost painless.

Says the Walla Walla *Journal*: The sealed verdict of the jury, in the case of John Smalls vs. Sheriff J. B Thompson, was opened this morning. It gives judgment in the sum of $2100 and costs to the plaintiff. This suit was brought against Sheriff Thompson, acting for the Portland and San Francisco creditors of Charles Davis, for damages incurred in attaching the stock and closing the cigar and notion store purchased by Smalls from Davis, the creditors of the latter claiming that the sale was a fraudulent one. The case will probably be carried up to the supreme court, unless Mr. Smalls consents to a compromise.

While attempting to ford the Palouse about ten miles above Palouse City last Saturday in company with an uncle, a young man named George Coquilitt aged 17 years, was drowned. Getting into deep water, his horse became unmanageable and the young man was soon unseated by his violent plunging. The horse then made his way to shore and in desperation the boy seized the bridle of his uncle's animal. In the struggle which followed, both the boy and the horse went under and were drowned, the uncle effecting a landing some distance down the stream, after a hard tussle with the swift current. The body of the unfortunate boy has not been recovered.

Ezra Meeker, the veteran hop grower, informs the Seattle *Chronicle* that the yield of the White river valley would, in his opinion, reach 1,500,000 pounds, and the Puyallup as much more, making a total of 3,000,000 pounds for King and Pierce counties. Regarding the prices likely to rule during the present year Mr. Meeker thought it unlikely that a rate higher than 20 cents per pound would be obtained. Some contracts for fifteen cents had been made, both on Puyallup and White rivers, a figure which would make fair margins for careful experienced producers. It costs 3½c per pound to ship his hops from the yards to London, he having secured most favorable rates for through transit. The farmers of King county should receive for their hops $450,000, and of this there should be at least $45,000 clear money. Mr. Meeker is also becoming a producer of potatoes to a considerable extent, expecting to market some 7000 bushels the present year. His hop crop will yield 160 tons. He cultivates 160 acres.

Friday morning Mrs. W. H. Wilkinson and her little son, accompanied by her sister, Miss Eliza Denny, started from their place up the Patit to visit a brother living on Eureka flat. All went well until evening when they got on the wrong road near Fields' gulch, and were just getting back to the right one, when the wheel struck a rock, throwing the entire party out of the wagon, Miss Denny being thrown completely over the others and striking on her head, cutting her face and forehead in a frightful manner. The team becoming frightened ran away, Mrs. Wilkinson, who was only slightly injured, going after it in hopes of stopping the horses. The little boy was not hurt at all. One cut on Miss Denny's face begins just above the right temple, extending about two inches into the hair. Another begins at the inner corner of the left eye, extending upwards to the center of the forehead, joining another from the outer corner of the same eye; the one then extends across the forehead into the hair and across the temporal bone in a circular direction to the upper part of the left ear. The skin dropped down, leaving the skull bare in a number of places. Another cut was on the left cheek bone, the left eye being badly bruised and closed. Another bruise is on her jaw bone, her left wrist and arm is black and badly swollen and several other minor injuries were received on other portions of the body.

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No. 65 First St., Union Block,

Importers, Jobbers and Retailers of

CARPETS,

Linoleums, Wall Paper, Etc.

The best assortment in either of the above lines in the city. Prices the very lowest.
WALTER BROS., 65 First st.
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Philadelphia Lawn Mowers,

FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS,

Fishing Tackle.

DAYTON, HALL & LAMBERSON

FIRST AND TAYLOR STS.

OREGON BRASS WORKS,

Second St., bet. C and D, Portland, Or.
D. M. MOORE, Proprietor.
—MANUFACTURER OF—

Brass, Bell & Composition Castings.

Steam and Hand Pumps a Specialty.
BOAT and SHIP WORK executed at short notice.

LARGEST AND FINEST DRUG HOUSE
—IN—
THE NORTHWEST.

NOYES BROS. & CUTLER,

Importers and Wholesale Druggists

356, 360 and 362 Sibley St., cor Fifth.
ST. PAUL, MINN. 24m16m

SMITH BROS. & WATSON'S IRON WORKS.

MANUFACTURERS OF CASTINGS AND MACHINERY of all kinds; keep in stock ordinary size ENGINES, BOILERS and SAW MILLS.
Office and Works, Front and Harrison streets, Portland, Oregon.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., Agents, S. F.

The Emperor Louis Napoleon smoked only the finest cigars the world could produce. Prof. Horsford says the Emperor's cigars were made specially for him in Havana from leaf tobacco grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina, this being the finest leaf grown. Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco is made from the same leaf used in the Emperor's cigars, is absolutely pure and is unquestionably the best tobacco ever offered.

Thackeray's gifted daughter, Anne, in her sketch of Alfred Tennyson, in *Harper's Monthly*, tells of her visit to the great poet. She found him smoking Blackwell's Bull Durham Tobacco, sent him by Hon. James Russell Lowell, American Minister to the Court of St. James.

In these days of adulteration, it is a comfort to smokers to know that the Bull Durham brand is absolutely pure, and made from the best tobacco the world produces.

Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco is the best and purest made. All dealers have it. None genuine without the trade-mark of the Bull.

Rubber Hose!

"Maltese Cross brand"

Carbolized Fire Hose.

RUBBER BELTING,

RUBBER PACKING, ETC.

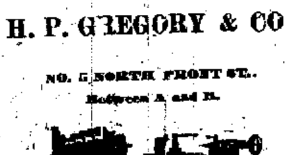
MANUFACTURED BY

GUTTA PERCHA & RUBBER MFG. CO.

JOHN W. TAYLOR, Manager,
68 and 70 Front st., Portland, Or.

H. P. GREGORY & CO.,

NO. 5 NORTH FRONT ST.
Between A and B.



IRON & WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY.

ST. LOUIS EXCHANGE,

No. 305 First St., near Taylor.

CONSTANTLY ON DRAUGHT

5c Per Glass!

THE FAMOUS
JOS. SCHLITZ BREWING CO'S
MILWAUKEE LAGER BEER,
OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.
1m BELISIS & OAKES, Prop'rs.

Redington, Woodard & Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

PORTLAND. 8m1m

LAND PLASTER

FOR SALE BY

EVERDING & FARRELL.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

A. L. NICKLIN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office: Rooms 18 and 19 Union Block. Diseases of women a specialty.

DR. W. L. ROSS, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office N. E. corner Sixth and Stark. Calls attended to at all hours. 2iatf

SHOW CASES.

DIXON, BERNSTEIN & CO., MANUFACTURERS, 105 Front st., Portland. Country orders solicited.

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

L. SILBERSTEIN & CO., WHOLESALE DEALers, 118 Front street. 16m

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Do you want THE VERY BEST Quality

White Shirt?

If so, ask any of the leading dealers in the city for Number

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Standard Shirt

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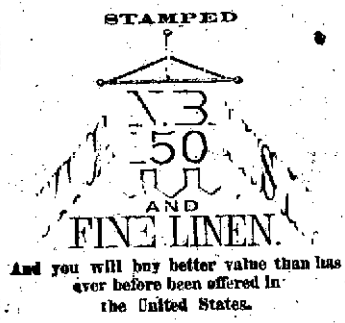
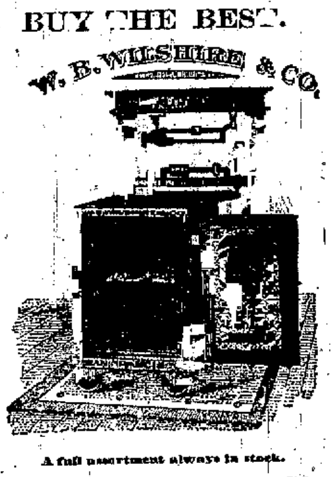


And you will buy better value than has ever before been offered in the United States.

150. 150. 150.

BUY THE BEST.


W. B. WILSHIRE & CO.

A full assortment always in stock.

W. B. WILSHIRE & CO.,

95 Front Street, Portland, Or. 5m1

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RAFFLE OF A LOT IN SEATTLE FOR THE aid of Mrs. Day and children, Friday, May 23, at Cahalin's hall. 40m2

SCHOOL TAX NOTICE—SCHOOL TAXES IN District No. 31 in Holladay's addition, Albina, and their surroundings, are past due, and will become delinquent on the 30th inst.
A. J. DUFUR, District Clerk.
East Portland, May 13, 1884.

TO CONTRACTORS—BEFORE MAKING YOUR bids on any building consult me as to the price of lumber from the Colony Mills at LaCamas. I claim that this is the most advantageous place for manufacture in Oregon or Washington, and am prepared to prove it by figures. Coin talks. D. H. STEARNS, Agent LaCamas Colony, LaCamas W. T. 18m3

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of stockholders of Oregon Railway and Navigation Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Portland, Oregon, on Monday, June 16th, 1884, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors of said Company, to serve for the ensuing year, and transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
THEODORE WYGANT, Sec'y.
Portland, May 10th, 1884. 10m16

THE KINDERGARTEN SYSTEM—A TRAINing school for the instruction of ladies desiring to study the Kindergarten system will be opened May 20. For particulars call on or address MRS. C. DUNLAP, Principal of the Froebel Kindergarten, 240 Washington st., Portland. 12mtf

NOTICE TO WOODCHOPPERS—YOU WILL save time and money by buying tools from me, as I sell them the same as the famous Lyng sledges and wedges, but warrant not only one month but six months. I will send you, on receipt of price, 8, 9, 10 sledges at 40c per lb, and 5, 6 wedges at 40c per lb to any address in Oregon or Washington Territory. Address WM. WOLLENWEBER, blacksmith and machinist, Vancouver, W. T. 20m1m

NOTICE—WE HAVE THIS DAY BEEN APpointed agents for the Kingston & Eagle City Transportation Company, and are authorized to make through rates to Eagle City and Murraysville. Parties desiring to make shipments can obtain greatly reduced rates by applying to us. Special rates given to large shippers.
RATHDRUM FORWARDING & COM. CO.
Mark goods care of R. F. & C. Co. 16m1m

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SCHMIDT & ORAW, GENERAL SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants, 195 Front street. 10m1m

BATTIN & GOWEN, GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants and produce dealers, 120 Front st. 17j

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PROduce Merchants, Front and D Sts., Portland, Or.

MILLER & WEST—(J. C. MILLER, W. H. WEST), commission merchants in general and dairy produce; 111 Front st., between Washington and Stark.

S. GOLDMAN & CO., COMMISSION & PRODUCE merchants, 128 Front street, Portland, Or. 26

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS & Commission merchants; agents for Columbia river Candle Fish; 24 Front street, corner Ash.

ABRAHAM, HIRSTEL & CO., COMMISSION merchants, 2 and 4 N. Front st., Portland, Or.

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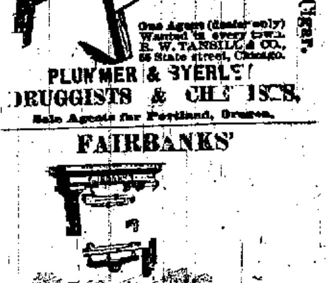

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U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon. In Admiralty. The Steam Ferry Boat "Albina," Nathan Hanket, et al., Libellants. United States of America, District of Oregon, ss.—Whereas, an order was made on the 5th day of May, 1884, by the Honorable Matthew P. Deady, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon, in a cause therein pending, wherein Nathan Hanket et al. are libellants, against the steam ferry boat "Albina," her tackle, apparel, machinery and furniture, commanding that the said steam ferry boat "Albina," her tackle, apparel, machinery and furniture, should be sold by the Marshal of the United States for said District, as on execution in an action at law, pursuant to the interlocutory sentence and decree of said court, made and pronounced on the 5th day of May, 1884, and that the money arising from such sale be paid to the Clerk of said Court on the first Monday of June, 1884—Now, therefore, I hereby give notice that, in pursuance of said order, I will, on Tuesday, the 27th day of May, 1884, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the wharf near the ferry landing, at Albina, in said District, where said vessel now lies, sell the said Steam Ferry Boat "Albina," her tackle, apparel, machinery and furniture, at public auction, to the highest bidder therefor, for cash in hand.

Dated at Portland, said District, this 5th day of May, 1884.
EDWARD S. KEARNEY,
United States Marshal, District of Oregon.
S. Dell and J. G. Chapman,
Proctors for the Libellants.
P. L. Willis, Proctor for Respondent. 1m15

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San Francisco Depot of the Quartermaster's Dep't.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 5th, 1884.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE, SUBject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, June 5th, 1884, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders for furnishing and delivering at this depot the following articles of Clothing, Equipage and Clothing Material, consisting of Leather Gauntlets, Hats, Caps, Knit Shirts, Suspenders, Woolen and Cotton Stockings, Berlin Gloves, Blankets, Axes, Brushes, Kerseys, Flannels, and other materials for the manufacture of Clothing and Equipage.

The government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service here.

Blanks and full information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished by the office on application.
GEO. H. WEEKS,
Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.
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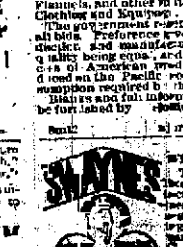

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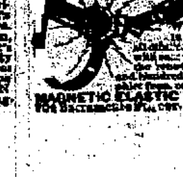

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Lundborg's Perfume, Marechal Niel Rose.
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Coughs. Brown's Bronchial Troches are used with advantage to alleviate Coughs, Sore Throat and Bronchial Affections. *Sold only in boxes.*

The Daily Oregonian

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1884.

OVER CONFIDENT

Ex-Governor Long expressed a confidence which is widely prevalent in his eloquent speech before the Massachusetts republican convention when he declared that the republican party now occupied an almost ideal position before the public and has nothing to do but to "pass on to victory," confident that democratic blunders, if nothing else, will surely give it the presidency. "Our democratic brother," he said, "is distracted and demoralized. If anything is lacking to his defeat he may be counted on with absolute certainty to furnish it in due season. His own ranks are hopelessly broken. Between his two stools of presidential choice—money bags on the one hand and fatuous ignorance of the interests of the country on the other—he falls to the ground. Nothing but our own folly can lose us the victory. Our position is almost ideally fortunate. Rarely have candidates for the presidential nomination commanded the situation so little and the party commanded so much. We have no man with a barrel. We depend upon no demagogism. We appeal to nothing but enlightened patriotism."

We think Governor Long is too confident. The republicans have never had any votes to spare, and it is far from true that candidates never commanded the situation so little and the party commanded so much. Candidates never commanded the situation so much as they do to-day. There is a wider difference in the ranks of both the parties than that which divides the parties from each other. The Boston *Advertiser* says that "the possibility that the desperate straits into which the democratic party has fallen may induce the managers to assume a virtue though they have it not, by nominating Governor Tilden for president, should furnish an additional reason, were any needed, why the republican convention should make the best and therefore the wisest choice of a candidate. It is evident that Tammany hall has determined to support the democratic nominee, no matter who he may be, and there will be no division in the party in that state upon the tariff question, at least so far as the presidential candidate is concerned. The republicans must be prepared to meet a united democracy in November. As against Mr Blaine or General Logan or President Arthur, Gov Cleveland could secure a large number of independent voters in New York, where a change of less than 12,000 four years ago would have elected Gen Hancock." The New York *Times* also cautions those who profess to believe that it will not be necessary to exercise great care in making a nomination because the party will in their opinion have everything its own way in November and easily defeat any democrat who may be named. "These men," it says, "should carefully study the condition of the party in the doubtful states and should also examine the record of the party's acts for the last three years, to discover whether or not there is anything in that record that will tend to repel independent or non partisan voters who hold the balance of power." The *Times* then refers to the scandalous failure of the present administration to punish the star route thieves or to recover any of the stolen money, and asks: "Do not republicans see that the history of these cases may have repelled independents from their party? Can they not see that the nomination of any man who has been on the wrong side in this matter, who has given aid and comfort to the thieves or who has been in any degree responsible for the failure of justice would be followed by a disgraceful defeat at the polls? They ought to see plainly that only by the nomination of an honest man who hates thieves and will pursue them in no half-hearted way can they bring in the confidence and secure the votes of thousands of men who voted with them three years and a half ago." Instead of there being nothing for republicans to do, as Governor Long says, but to "pass on to victory," there is great danger that they will pass on to defeat unless they nominate a man who is stronger than his party.

A LIVELY TIME IN PROSPECT

In the eastern states the war of the democratic factions is intense. The split on the tariff question seems irremediable. Spokesmen of the two factions denounce each other in the most bitter terms. The Randall men are proclaimed "traitors to the highest principles of the party," and the Morrison men are declared to have been "bribed with British gold to betray American interests." The dispute is to be appealed to the national convention of the party. The majority declare in their wrath that the protectionist faction shall there be crushed. But a little reflection ought to show the angry brothers that this will not be so easy. Randall will be there, backed solidly by the heavy delegation of his own state and reinforced by delegates from nearly every state of the north and some of the states of the south. This force may not be a majority of the convention, but it will be a compact body under trained leadership and actuated by a single purpose. Its discomfiture or suppression will not be an easy thing.

Some of the organs are making an effort to avert the contest in the convention. Thus the New York *Sun* suggests that as the formulation of a platform is likely to be attended with so much strife and bitterness, no platform be made. That paper recalls the fact that on two occasions when the whig party carried the presidential election their national conventions "adopted no platforms at all." This notion possibly may be adopted as offering the only hope of a way out of the present dilemma, but from the temper exhibited by the followers of Messrs Carlisle and Morrison it would seem improbable that the question could be kept out of the convention. The chances, therefore, are good for the liveliest time witnessed in any national convention since the grand row in 1860 at Charleston.

The address of Rev. William Roberts, delivered at the meeting of the pioneer and historical society of Oregon held at Astoria a few days ago, will be found to contain much matter of interest. On some points Dr Roberts could, we think, be controverted; but it is seldom that all witnesses see transactions in the same light, and this address bears testimony which will take its place among contributions to the literature of pioneer times in Oregon.

Independent effort in politics does not consist in a hunt under the guidance of professional politicians for the paying offices. A combination for this purpose of men known for their operations through both parties during a dozen or twenty years isn't attractive. And that is what is the matter with the present so called independent movement here.

As time runs by it begins to be evident that on the general issue there will be more nearly a division of the vote of this county on party lines than appeared probable a week or two ago. In other words, there is a clearer prospect of a majority for the whole republican ticket.

The national republican convention will be in session when the election in Oregon takes place. It depends on the republicans of Oregon to say how big a majority shall be telegraphed to the convention.

IMPENDING CHANGE

The theory of protection is based largely on the doctrine of a home market for our products. But has it ever occurred to those who argue the question on this basis to inquire what would be the industrial condition of the country were no foreign market open to it? National exclusion is preached as the true economic gospel for ourselves, while its application against us is resented as an unfriendly demonstration toward our free and enlightened institutions. So while our protectionists are pushing their theory of economy to the utmost, expressly to exclude from our country the products of foreign labor, they are filled with indignation toward any foreign country that excludes our products in return. Germany, for example, has shut out our pork, and the act has led almost to suspension of diplomatic relations between that country and the United States.

Our own country does not manufacture goods enough to supply its own wants, mainly for two reasons: First, the high price of labor, and second, the cost of raw material incident to our tariff. It must therefore import foreign merchandise, and upon this merchandise, plus the raw material which is also taxed, we raise most of our revenue. A tax upon raw products is an embargo upon manufactures, but it tends to equalize matters by protecting the producer who otherwise would be taxed for the exclusive benefit of the manufacturer. The result of this nice equation keeps up wages on both sides, the cost of the raw material, and restricts manufactures.

But the United States, having a boundless territory of virgin soil of great fertility and enjoying a genial climate, raises a very ample surplus of agricultural products, which it sells abroad, and with the money so obtained it pays for its merchandise imports. It is very evident from this state of facts that the general prosperity of the country must be measured by the unit of agricultural prosperity. To insure prosperity to the agricultural interest two things are required: First, a surplus crop; second, a foreign market and good prices. Nature provides the first; Great Britain has hitherto furnished the second. Were it not for the consumption of our surplus food products by the United Kingdom and its colonial empire, the agricultural classes of America would be ruined, which simply means stagnation and ruin of all other dependent industries. This will be evident when it is remembered that agricultural products aggregate two thirds of the total exports of the United States, and that Great Britain and her dependencies formerly took about 70 per cent of all our exports—mainly food products—while now they are drawing from the United States a much smaller proportion and making up the deficiency from India, Egypt and other parts of the globe.

The thing, therefore, which now forces itself on our attention is the fact that this failure of the English market as a market for our food products is actually coming to pass. Granted that the home market takes much of the larger part of these products, which it must continue to do in any case, what is that market going to be worth when the call from England no longer takes off the surplus? Yet this very change is now in progress; each year the English market takes more and more from other countries and less from the United States. This is compelling our people already to sell wheat at lower prices than ever before known. It is destined to force a change, at no distant day, in our whole industrial idea and economic system. It will overthrow the extreme doctrine of protection that prevails in our country and as yet controls its policy, and will bring about another system, under which we shall compete with Great Britain for the world's market in manufactured goods, as she now forces upon us the competition of her dependencies in supplying her with food products.

The *Standard* refers to President Arthur as the man whom Hayes bounced from office because he would not honestly administer it, whom Secretary Sherman charged with being criminally cognizant of bribery in the New York custom house. The removal of Gen Arthur from the New York custom house was a measure which the best friends of President Hayes never hesitated to condemn. It was done for the purpose of building up a party machine in place of the Conkling machine in New York. Senator Edmunds, referring to it soon after it was done, said: "The only serious difficulty I have had with the present administration was when it proposed to remove him from the collectorship of New York. No one questioned his personal honor and integrity. I resisted the attempt to the utmost." Since that time it has turned out that all the reforms suggested had long before been recommended by Gen Arthur himself and pigeonholed at Washington.

The Boston *Advertiser* has been examining the list of the national republican committee as it now stands and finds names on the roll which are not altogether acceptable. The first on the roll are Paul Strobach of Alabama and ex-Senator Powell Clayton of Arkansas—the latter succeeding ex-Senator S. W. Dorsey, who resigned rather involuntarily last winter. Strobach was nominated for marshal of Alabama, it will be remembered, but was not approved by the senate. Clayton's record as a politician is quite out of keeping with any reform aspirations or achievements. Another name in the list is Chauncey I. Filley of Missouri. This worker is also a [illegible] and far from ornamental figure in our politics. The party fight in Missouri is chiefly over his "claims," for he is a perpetual candidate for something. Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt of New York, Mr Conkling's coadjutor, is a further contribution to the last convention.

If the republicans of Oregon want to win by a majority that will amount to anything they must poll their whole vote. Of late years the majority in the state has been just about equal to the majority in Multnomah county; that is, the vote of the two parties in all the counties outside of Multnomah has been just about equal. Possibly the republicans have gained something more than the democrats through the immigration of the last two years, but this is only conjecture. If now through over-confidence the full republican vote should fail to come out, the majority might be very small and possibly the result might even be doubtful. It is the belief of men of all parties that the republicans will carry the state, but if this belief makes any considerable number of republicans think it unnecessary to go to the polls, it may after all be a close run.

The Spokane Falls *Chronicle* is reminded by the disgraceful failure of General Grant of the attempt of a certain class of newspapers to belittle ex-President Hayes for his habits of economy and thrift, and speak contemptuously of the meanness and lack of eclat which distinguished, or rather perhaps failed to make distinguished, his administration. "It would be in order now to inquire," it says, "which of the two careers is most discreditable, the lack of judgment and financial unskillfulness of Gen Grant or the conservatism and mediocrity of Gen Hayes."

The republican end of the fusion concern in this county propose to help the democrats elect five members of the legislature. If the scheme is successful it will very probably give the democrats a majority in the legislative assembly and enable that party to control state legislation and elect a United States senator.

On a single day recently over one thousand first-class passengers sailed from New York for Europe. They will spend more than a thousand dollars each out of the country. American tourists leave annually in Europe [illegible]000,000 to $1[illegible]0,000,000.

THE OBJECTIONS TO MR. BLAINE.

Brooklyn Union.

The Philadelphia *Press* still continues to deceive its readers as to the ground on which the independent republicans oppose Mr Blaine. It represents one of the most conspicuous and respected leaders in this group as saying that the independents of New York are revenue reformers who insist that the tariff must be reduced, and who regard Mr Blaine as too much imbued with the Pennsylvania idea to suit them. The *Press* accepts this as conclusive that the underlying motive of the independent opposition to Mr Blaine is his championship of protection, and it says that there is no other substantial ground upon which the men who rightly profess to [illegible] can fairly oppose him, inasmuch as he represents the principles and purposes which the republicans [illegible] upon their banners. This is a perversion [illegible]. It is true that among the independents [illegible] revenue reformers [illegible] Mr Blaine [illegible] state with a 60,000 majority for Tilden in 1876 [illegible] a republican state with 21,000 majority for Garfield in 1880 [illegible] Mr Blaine's attitude on the tariff question. It is the fact that he represents [illegible] opposition to the reform principles which they hold that arrays them against him. [illegible] of the ground of their opposition from the Christian Union of this week. It is [illegible] Mr Blaine has come to represent in national politics the element which overthrew Mr Conkling in this state, the system of manipulation and combination of machine government [illegible] the independents regard as the one thing to be eliminated from our politics. The *Press* may hold, if it chooses, that the free traders who oppose Mr Blaine because of his tariff record are only a cab load, but it will not declare that the free traders alone [illegible] and would refuse to support [illegible] represents the facts. Were Mr Blaine a consistent reformer he would [illegible] as he is to lay by the [illegible] thousands of independents who will never support a man with his [illegible] and record on the reform issue.

New York Times.

The supporters of Mr Blaine's candidacy are laboring under a delusion of a peculiar kind. They [illegible] that if he be nominated he will get the support of the republicans who most strenuously oppose [illegible] him. The independent voters [illegible] republicans are opposed to Mr Blaine for reasons which attach to his character as a public man. They do not believe he would be an independent or safe president. It is [illegible] talk about his carrying the state of New York under any circumstances, and it is wild declaration to claim that he could be elected without the vote of this state. If the republican party were to choose such a candidate, it would only prove that the gods had decided to destroy it.

PRESS P[illegible]

"The Tribune says that Blaine [illegible] all the other candidates. [illegible] after a severe reprimand [illegible] friends do not [illegible] says the culprit [illegible] ever talked that way about you."—Albany Times.

England as She is Wrote.—Let the University do what it can [illegible] compel women to study [illegible] of Oxford cause [illegible] to think [illegible] the truth is that it cannot possibly [illegible] than the wise men [illegible] them.—London Spectator.

Job is always noted as the most patient man, but we would like to see one who will prove to [illegible] a large amount of [illegible] track down stairs [illegible] with [illegible] brush.—Boston Post.

A new insect has [illegible] a neighborhood of [illegible] Col. [illegible] peach, tearing it from the branch [illegible] says an exchange. It is the first time we ever heard a small boy called a new insect. He is on deck rather early this year, too.—Lock[illegible].

Advertisements such as "Wants," "Help Wanted," "To Let," "For Sale," etc., will be inserted at ten cents per line first insertion, five cents per line [illegible] insertion [illegible] cash [illegible] paid in [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] advertisements [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] in advance.

MEETING NOTICES.

Knights of Pythias. [illegible] Lodge No. 10. [illegible] this [illegible] evening [illegible] Third [illegible] of other lodges [illegible]

Willamette Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M. [illegible] regular meeting [illegible] hall [illegible] Monday [illegible] By order of the W. M. [illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible] May 11 [illegible] [illegible] Miss Laura [illegible] Rev. [illegible] Browning [illegible] officiating.

BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS for June at [illegible] Hair Store, [illegible] Yamhill street. [illegible]

I. F. SHINDLER & CO., FURNITURE, Carpets, Wall Paper, 166 First street.

NEW TO-DAY.

200,000 ALBA LAMPS IN [illegible] AN[illegible] the [illegible] in the east [illegible]

WANTED—FIRST CLASS GENERAL TAILOR; steady work [illegible] [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD FIRST CLASS FEMALE finisher for custom tailor. Apply [illegible] corner [illegible] Pine. 19m3

WE HAVE FOR SALE SALOONS, GROCERY stores, restaurants, cigar and fruit stores, farms and houses and lots. J. H. DAVIS & CO. 144 Fourth st.

WANTED—A SWEDE OR SCANDINAVIAN girl for second work, thoroughly competent; none other need apply, at [illegible] Eleventh [illegible] corner [illegible] 19m

HOUSE FOR RENT, CENTRALLY LOCATED. All or part of furniture of same for sale; two rooms [illegible] which pay half of rent. Address [illegible] this office. 11m

FOR RENT—WELL FURNISHED HOUSE OF 11 rooms, close to [illegible] on Main [illegible] Call between [illegible] hours of [illegible]

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT AT KOHLER & CHASE'S [illegible]

PARLOR SET OF FURNITURE, NEARLY new, for sale [illegible]

DRINK PFUNDER'S [illegible] for sale by [illegible]

MISS M. WHARTON'S LADIES' HAIR STORE [illegible]

McCOY, JOB PRINTER, Cheapest and Best, 100 First, Portland

EXTRA [illegible]

FINE [illegible] CHERRIES [illegible] room [illegible] First st.

ATTENTION CALLED TO SPRING STOCK [illegible] GARDNER BROS. 165 First st.

PORTLAND [illegible] ASSOCIATION GARDEN building [illegible] corner Second and Washington [illegible] Send for price list. [illegible] JENNY, Manager. 15mb5

FOR RENT—PLEASANTLY FURNISHED FLAT [illegible] suitable for housekeeping [illegible] furnished rooms [illegible] Montgomery sts.

FOR RENT—NEW HOUSE [illegible] Coffee House, 45 Washington street. 19m7

FOR SALE—GENTLE HORSE [illegible] WORKS SINGLE or double [illegible] storage [illegible] suitable for [illegible] store [illegible] First.

ENGLISH WATCHMAKER—HARRY A. CARTWRIGHT [illegible] Watches [illegible] others [illegible]

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN [illegible] PARKER OR [illegible] First [illegible] city [illegible] Address [illegible] SALESMAN, care this office. [illegible]

O. R. & N. CO. THE KALAMA BOAT [illegible] connecting with the Pacific express at East [illegible] [illegible] street wharf at [illegible] o'clock [illegible] F. M. [illegible] Gen'l Frt and Pass Agt

WANTED—A MAN IN PORTLAND TO TAKE an office and represent a manufacturer [illegible] [illegible] Small capital required. Address BUSINESS CHANCE, [illegible] Washington street, Boston, Mass. 1m3

NOTICE OF ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS MEETING. Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the North[illegible] Company of Portland will be held at the office [illegible] of the company [illegible] the city of Portland, in the county of Multnomah, in the state of Oregon, on Monday, the [illegible] day of June, 1884, at [illegible] o'clock [illegible] for the purpose of electing Directors of said company for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. JOSEPH SIMON, Secretary. Portland, Or., May 19, 188[illegible] 19m4d

NOTICE OF ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS MEETING. Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon Improvement [illegible] will be held at the office of the company [illegible] the city of Portland, [illegible] county of Multnomah, in the state of Oregon, on [illegible] the 16th day of [illegible] 1884, at 11 o'clock [illegible] of said day, for the purpose of electing Directors [illegible] said company, to serve for the ensuing year, and [illegible] meeting [illegible] other [illegible] before the meeting. [illegible] Assistant Secretary. Portland, Or., May 19, 1884. 19m4d

SOUTH PORTLAND PRECINCT.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

S. S. WHITE.

TO THE VOTERS OF COUCH PRECINCT. THE OFFICE OF JUSTICE OF THE PEACE is and ought to be a non-partisan office. Therefore, at the earnest solicitation of many legal voters of the above named precinct, I have become myself an independent candidate for Justice of the Peace for Couch Precinct, at the approaching election. A. BUSHWEILER. 9m1d

Within the reach of all: price $1 per bottle—Celery, Beef and Iron.

NEW TO-DAY.

EXCURSION TO LATOURELLE FALLS,
GIVEN BY
Martha Washington Circle No. 1, Daughters of Liberty,
ON SUNDAY, MAY [illegible]
[illegible] foot of Salmon st. at [illegible] Tickets [illegible] refreshments will be [illegible] on board [illegible] reasonable rates. [illegible]

THE CITIZENS' CLUB
OF
SOUTH PORTLAND PRECINCT
WILL MEET AT
MONTGOMERY HALL,
ON
Tuesday Evening, at 8 O'clock,
[illegible] A full meeting is desired.
M. [illegible], Secretary. H. B. NICHOLAS, President.

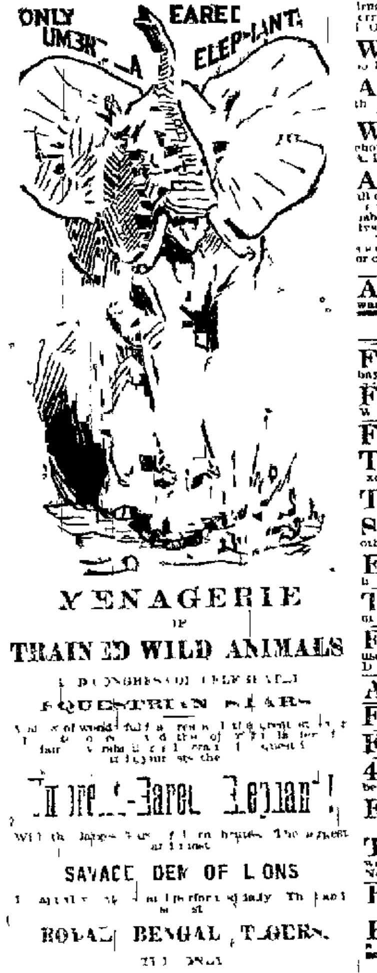
W. H. HARRIS'

New, absolutely world famous

[illegible]

WILL EXHIBIT AT PORTLAND

COMMENCING MAY 22d.



MENAGERIE
OF
TRAINED WILD ANIMALS
A CONGRESS OF CELEBRATED
EQUESTRIAN STARS
[illegible] of wonderful [illegible] the great [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Th[illegible]-Eared Leopard!

With the largest [illegible] horns [illegible] The [illegible] alive.

SAVAGE DEN OF LIONS

[illegible] performed daily. The [illegible]

ROYAL BENGAL TIGERS.

THE [illegible]

"GRAVE ROBBER."

The smallest [illegible] the [illegible] horse [illegible] Female Samson of the [illegible] [illegible] horses [illegible]

M'LLE DORA!

Wonderful Tattooed [illegible] Island Cannibal [illegible] ever seen in America. The [illegible]

TRICK AND RING HORSES,

AND THE

Greatest Circus Performance

[illegible] Read the Elephant [illegible] advertisements [illegible] than can be told in this limited space.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.

Afternoon at 2; evening at 8; doors open an hour earlier.

Admission, Popular Prices.

GINGHAMS!

[illegible] of newest [illegible] novel [illegible] plaid styles just at hand.

2 yards for $[illegible].00.

OLDS & KING.

Established 1782

PHOENIX ASSURANCE CO

OF LONDON

Unlimited Liability of Each Individual Shareholder,

Comprising many of the leading merchants [illegible] London.

Offering a selection of the most undoubted kind against Fire.

OFFICE REMOVED TO NO 7 STARK ST
North Side.
[illegible] GEO. L. STORY Agent.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

We [illegible] instructed to sell by auction at the residence No. 7[illegible] street, between Third and Fourth,

On MONDAY, MAY 19, at 10 A. M.

The [illegible] Furniture of Residence, comprising

Fine Walnut and Eastlake Bedroom Suits, Spring Beds, Feather Pillows, Comforters, [illegible] Center Tables, Camp [illegible] Wardrobe [illegible] Lounges, [illegible] three quarter [illegible] Mattresses, [illegible] Dining-room [illegible] Crockery, Glassware, [illegible] Stoves, Fine [illegible] [illegible] Kitchen Furniture.

GILMAN & CO. Auctioneers

Portland Box Factory.

G. W. HART, SUCCESSOR TO [illegible] HARLOW & Co. [illegible] orders promptly filled. Factory [illegible] Saw Mill. Office [illegible] Washington st. [illegible]

NOTICE—TO ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS MEETING. Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the [illegible] company [illegible] will be held at the office of the company [illegible] city of Portland, in the county [illegible] state of Oregon, on Mon[illegible] the [illegible] day of [illegible] 1884, at [illegible] o'clock of said day, for the purpose of electing five directors of said company to serve for the ensuing year and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting. JOSEPH SIMON, Secretary. Portland, Or., May 19, 1884. 19m4d

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN FOR A [illegible] The blacksmith shop at corner [illegible] [illegible] will be sold at a sacrifice. The shop [illegible] with tools complete for light and heavy work. Also a stock of iron and horseshoes, corked and heeled, nails, etc. For particulars inquire of GEO. [illegible] New Caledonia Saloon, N. Front and [illegible] streets. 15m6

LOWER CASCADE, COLUMBIA RIVER, W. T. [illegible] half mile river front [illegible] steamboat landing; 101 acres, part fenced, 40 acres bottom land, [illegible] acres cleared, [illegible] 2 acres in potatoes [illegible] oak, maple, fir timber, large stream, falls [illegible] cabin and [illegible] freight and [illegible] price $[illegible] an acre. H. K. [illegible] Produce [illegible] 113 Front st. [illegible]

WM. GRAHAM, M. D., L. R. C. P., LONDON, Physician and Surgeon, Graduate of Toronto University, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and Royal College of Physicians, London, Eng. Office and residence cor. [illegible] and [illegible], over Heppach's drugstore.

WANTS.

WANTED—BY A LADY AND TWO CHILDREN, a [illegible] furnished room with use of kitchen, in respectable family, and pay for use of same in house keeping, without board. Best of reference given. Address or call for D. W. [illegible] Seventh cor. Clay. 18m6

REAL ESTATE WANTED—ONE LOT TO ERECT a cottage on [illegible] mile from postoffice. Address JOHN ROBINS, drawer [illegible] postoffice. 15mtf

WANTED—IT TO BE UNDERSTOOD THAT I shall make a trip [illegible] this fall, when I go to New York, that A. E. [illegible] will imitate my dress goods, neither silks. I will buy [illegible] one pattern of each [illegible] [illegible] to decide. [illegible] Leader, Third and Alder. 11m6

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED—SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at [illegible] Taylor. 18m1

WANTED—A SITUATION IN DRY GOODS, gents furnishings or general store, in town or city, by an experienced hand. Address W. F. [illegible] Fourth st. cor. Salmon & Fourth, Portland. 8m1

WANTED—SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER; 5 years experience; [illegible] references; correspondence in English and German. Address J. H. S., care this office. 17m6

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED LADY, SITUATION as housekeeper in private family. Inquire at No. 80 South First street.

RELIABLE WOMAN WANTS TO TAKE CARE of baby. Address MRS. PLATO, Dekum block.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER, a [illegible] city reference. Address "Bookkeeper," care this office. 14

PLENTY OF GOOD GIRLS FOR HOUSEWORK. MRS. PLATO, Dekum block.

CHINESE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY AND JAPANESE Bazaar. [illegible] KAN, 64 Washington st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A STRONG GERMAN BOY TO learn the baker trade. [illegible] Bakery, corner Second and Main.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MINING [illegible] Address P. O. Box [illegible] Seattle, W. T. 11m10

GIRLS WANTING GOOD PLACES CALL AT [illegible] at MRS. PLATO'S, Dekum's Block.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—A SALESMAN RESIDING IN ONE of the far-western [illegible] to [illegible] customers in the drug trade, one [illegible] [illegible] Address, with full particulars, Laboratory, [illegible] Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—ACTIVE, WIDE AWAKE [illegible] men and women [illegible] canvass for rapid selling books. Call at 115 [illegible] 1[illegible]

AGENT WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SO[illegible] [illegible] wanted. For particulars apply to the Singer Manufacturing Co., [illegible] Morrison st. 5m6

WANTED IMMEDIATELY — WIDE AWAKE men and women [illegible] canvass for our rapid-selling choice new books. Cut this out and address at once A. L. BANCROFT & CO., [illegible] Portland, Or.

A FEW GOOD AGENTS TO SELL MAGNETIC [illegible] Electric [illegible] Belts. [illegible] Cure disease when all else fails. Sample by mail [illegible] We keep all of the [illegible] Electric Belts [illegible] They are the most valuable known for [illegible] rheumatism, neuralgia, [illegible] ague and all diseases of the stomach, kidneys, liver, lungs, etc. [illegible] Ladies make very [illegible] Terms on application. Write or come and see us. ELECTRIC BELT CO., 163[illegible] Third st. [illegible] P. O. Box [illegible]

AMERICAN HOME AND FARM CYCLOPEDIA. Most useful and best selling book extant. Agents wanted at once. Address [illegible] & CO., Portland.

TO LET—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING rooms, all conveniences; also two unfurnished bay-window rooms, cor. First and Montgomery sts.

FURNISHED ROOMS [illegible] ON FIRST and second floors, nice shady yard. Call at 175 Washington street, bet. [illegible] 11m1

FOR RENT—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms with use of bath room at 195 Seventh street.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIVATE family at No. 12 Sixth [illegible] A, references exchanged. 18m6

TO LET—AN ALCOVE FRONT ROOM, WITH bath, nicely furnished, at Seventh cor. Oak. 17m

SUITABLE FOR ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN—furnished room to let, [illegible] adjoining, no other roomer. [illegible] Morrison and Alder.

EN SUITE OR SINGLE FRONT ROOMS AND [illegible] furnished [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] First st.

TO LET—A [illegible] HALL [illegible] AND [illegible] Monday and Wednesday [illegible] 250 First st.

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT chamber and alcove [illegible] for two persons [illegible] no other roomers. No. 55 N. W. [illegible] D[illegible]

A [illegible] FURNISHED ROOM FOR RENT [illegible] at No. [illegible]

FOR RENT—FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, references required. [illegible] E. Park [illegible]

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM. Call at 175 Stark, corner Fourth. [illegible]

40 PER CENT REDUCTION ON RENT—Desirable rooms, furnished, single or for two [illegible] ber building, new, everything clean. 24 Third, below B.

FOR RENT—OFFICE ROOM ON WASHINGTON street, between First and Second. J. FRED. CLARK & CO. 28 Washington st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE [illegible] per week [illegible] [illegible] No. [illegible] Morrison [illegible] 9m

BALDWIN LODGING HOUSE—ROOMS FOR rent by the day, week or month, at 229 Second [illegible] Salmon and Main. mtf

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT [illegible] both side [illegible] street cars. Inquire [illegible] Morrison [illegible]

TO LET—HOUSES AND STORES.

HOUSE FOR RENT—ALL OR PART OF FURNITURE for sale. [illegible] rooms, all modern conveniences. [illegible] Stark street. 18m1

FOR RENT—HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS ON MAIN, bet. Ninth and Tenth [illegible]

FOR RENT—TWO COTTAGES, NEARLY NEW, good cellar [illegible] street [illegible] Holladay's Addition. Inquire [illegible]

FOR RENT—A HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS [illegible] Eleventh st. Inquire of T. J. O'BRIEN, 88 First st.

FOR RENT—SIX ROOM COTTAGE IN SOUTHERN part [illegible] W. HILL [illegible] 2[illegible] Stark st.

TO LET—HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, GOOD PLACE TO rent rooms; two roomers now paying half the rent. 348 Front street, corner Grant. 2m

STORE TO LET—ON THIRD, NEXT TO THE corner of Salmon. Inquire of S. MITCHELL, 15 East Park or 16 First. 3mtf

SODA WATER

PORTLAND SODA WORKS,

140 FRONT STREET

Established 1864. Capacity 1500 dozen per day. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MARKET THEATER.

Return by special request of the public.

3 NIGHTS and SATURDAY MATINEE 3

COMMENCING THURSDAY, MAY 22.

Last appearance prior to their departure for [illegible] of the great

J. H. HAVERLY COMEDY COMPANY

IN THE TREMENDOUS SUCCESS

OUR STRATEGISTS.

Again we come to make you happy. Reserved seats at Gorne[illegible] Imgmore

NEW MARKET THEATER.

CHAS. W. CORNELIUS, Lessee and Manager

RETURN OF THE FAVORITE

MISS PHOSA McALLISTER

After an unprecedented success on the Sound, the

PHOSA McALLISTER COMBINATION

Returns [illegible] for a short season of

TWO NIGHTS ONLY!

May 19 and 20,

[illegible] they will present the great [illegible] comedy, [illegible]

ENGAGED!

Reserved seats at [illegible] Drug Store.

TIVOLI THEATER.

Cor. Madison and First sts.

WALTER KAYE, Proprietor

Tremendous success. Crowded Houses!

OLIVETTE!

Matinee Saturday, May 17, 2 P. M.
ADMISSION 25c. Reserved Seats 50c.

MARK LEVY
WHOLESALE
FRUIT & PRODUCE
AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

12[illegible] Front Street, Portland.

[illegible] Dr. Henley's DANDELION TONIC.

FOR SALE.

HOTEL, CENTRALLY LOCATED, CONTAINING 20 furnished rooms, for sale at a bargain. Address A. A., care this office. 15m1m

BICYCLE FOR SALE CHEAP—LATEST IMprovements and extras. C. W. TOWNSEND, 5 First street. 18 3t

FOR SALE—GARDEN LANDS IN TRACTS TO suit; deep rich soil; never-failing spring water; near Portland; $60 per acre; payments easy. Houses to rent, $10 and $11. A. G. JENKINS, Real Estate Agent, 90 North Third street, near Clarendon Hotel.

A HORSE, WITH OR WITHOUT WAGON AND harness, for sale. Apply at 125 First st. 16m1

FOR SALE CHEAP—WELL STOCKED GROCERY and fixtures. Inquire cor. N. Ninth and B sts.

A GOOD SECOND HAND BUGGY FOR SALE cheap. Inquire at Pacific Stable, corner Salmon and Front. 17m6

FOR SALE—40 SHARES SALEM FLOURING Mills stock at a low figure; will be sold in parcels, if desired. Address SALEM, care this office. 17m6

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE [illegible] FLOURING MILL [illegible] known as the Breast? Flouring Mill and Lewiston Water [illegible] are now offered for sale or rent. Parties wishing to rent or buy will call on me at my residence, Main street, Lewiston, Idaho territory. Terms reasonable. LUCINDA BREASLEY? Lewiston, Idaho, May 14, 1884. 3tm

COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE ON THE BEST paying patent in the state for the money. Inquire for Ingalls' Patent Axle Cutter, International [illegible]

BUGGIES! BUGGIES! BUGGIES! ETC.—THE subscriber having sold out his business, etc., to Thurmander & Benedict, would state that he has now on hand and for sale single, open and top piano box buggies, open and top two seat buggies, also one open phaeton and two express wagons, all of his own manufacture and first-class work, which he is determined to close out cheap for cash. Call and see for yourselves at the old stand, southeast corner of Second and Salmon streets. S. G. BUNTING. 15m6

FOR SALE—SNOW [illegible] LONG, 18 ft. BEAM, 3 ft [illegible] deep, house, deck. For particulars inquire [illegible] Front st., BROWN & McCABE. 10mtm

PADDY MARTIN STILL IN THE FRONT AND Pat Welch on deck with him at No. 63 N. First st., next Oregon House, where the best of fluids will be dispensed, and the largest glass of San Francisco beer in Couch precinct. Come one and all and try the quality of our stock. MARTIN & WELCH, Props.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN EXTENSIVE STOCK RANCH east of the mountains, with or without stock. For particulars address R. E. D., care Oregonian. 18m6

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST STOCK ranches in the world: 3000 acres in Baker county, Or.; the property of G. C. Phinney and what is known as the Baker county Horse Ranch, on Powder river. The hottest and dryest season does not affect it, and when all the hills for miles around are parched and dry, this [illegible] clothed with eternal green. The [illegible] Oregon Short Line within 60 days [illegible] a few miles of this fine stock ranch will be completed. To stock raisers and ranchmen, such a chance as this is only presented once in a lifetime. Don't miss it. A perfect title and warranted deed given. Bids for the purchase of this ranch will be received up to and including June 15, 1884. Bids must state the price per acre. Each bid accompanied by $1000 deposit, shall be placed in the First National Bank, Portland, and in case the bid shall be accepted it shall be retained as part of the purchase price, the balance to be paid on delivery of the deed and abstract. All rejected bids and deposits shall be returned. A copy of each bid shall be forwarded to G. C. Phinney & Co., Seattle, W. T., who reserve the right to reject any and all bids. For a description of the land or further particulars, apply to J. W. G. COWAN, Portland, Or., or to G. C. PHINNEY & CO., Seattle, W. T.

FOR SALE—SHEEP RANCH AND 3000 TO 4000 head of sheep; will rent or sell. Inquire of E. A. HUDSON, The Dalles, H. GIBSON, Dufur P. O., or G. E. WELLS, Portland, Or. 22mtf

FOR SALE—IN SOUTH PORTLAND, GOOD quarter block, $900; also full lot or one half lot cheap for cash, or will trade for part cash, part lumber and part labor. Inquire of J. V. ALLEN, 230 First st. 10mtf

FOR SALE—THE MOST HANDSOME FOUR [illegible] on Nineteenth st. J. FRED. CLARK & CO., 28 Washington st., Portland; 2[illegible] Montgomery st., San Francisco. mtf

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FARM CONtaining 320 acres, 200 acres under cultivation; 80 acres in fall wheat, 100 acres in spring wheat, two orchards, a good house and barns, all under fence. Apply to [illegible] SIMON, room 1 [illegible] First st. 7m1m

FINE FARM FOR SALE—260 ACRES, 12 MILES from Portland, all fenced, 200 acres cleared, [illegible] acres in cultivation and in growing crops, 6 acres in orchard, one mile from railroad station; all kinds of farming tools, good house, two barns, cattle, wagons, cows, horses, sheep, hogs, chickens, etc. [illegible] furnished complete; everything in good order. This farm is one of the best in the state, and will be sold. Come and go with me to see it, and I will prove it to you, and make the payments easy. HARRISON B. OATMAN, No. 7 Stark st., Portland, Or. 2mtf

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—THE BEST FARM [illegible] river valley, 1600 acres, [illegible] railroad station [illegible] small colony. Further information given [illegible] HUBBELL, Real Estate Agent, Jackson [illegible] 28alm

LAND FOR SALE—VALUABLE FARM LANDS [illegible] lands and [illegible] Real Estate Agent, Hubbell [illegible] 14aln

R[illegible] ESTATE FOR SALE—240 ACRES OF [illegible] near Amity, Oregon. [illegible] railroad and river navigation. Land will be sold [illegible] to suit purchasers by paying one-third cash down, balance on long time, as [illegible] at 8 per cent interest per annum. Address JO WATT, or F. MESSENGER, Amity, Oregon. 15alm

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$400. HALF INTEREST FOR SALE IN business, will pay larger than anything in the city; call immediately and investigate for yourself. WELCH & CO., Stark street. 16mtf

$2500. FOR SALE, THE BEST RETAIL grocery business in this city; cash receipts exceed $100 per day; present owner retiring with a fortune. WELCH & CO., Stark street. 16mtf

$1000—PARTNER WANTED IN A WELL known gentlemanly business, to take place of retiring partner; average profit about $500 per month. WELCH & CO., Stark st. 12mtf

FOR SALE—A LEASE OF A THREE STORY [illegible] window front family hotel on First street, elegantly furnished, with thirty-three rooms, now paying over $200 per month. Money not all needed. Address [illegible] care Oregonian. mtf

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE IN EASTERN Washington. For particulars inquire of Redington, Woodard & Co. 9m

$2000. BEST SALOON IN THIS CITY [illegible] from $40 to $50 per day; call and investigate. WELCH & CO., Stark st. 8mtf

BUSINESS SPECIALS.

PACIFIC DYE WORKS, 90 OAK ST., BET. First and Second. Scouring and dyeing silks and fancy dyeing a specialty; all work promptly attended to and guaranteed; piece goods dyed to sample. J. A. ALLISON & A. M. DONALDSON, Proprietors. 6m1m

STRAW WORKS—MRS. HILLSTROM'S WORKS have been removed from Third street to the N. W. corner of Sixth and Alder. Ladies old straw hat [illegible] 27alm

MRS. B. REINHARD, MIDWIFE (DEUTSCHE Hebamme). Residence No. 7 Fourth, bet. A & B.

J. H. FISK, ASSAY OFFICE AND CHEMICAL Laboratory, 7 Stark st., room 6 up stairs, Portland.

RUMMELIN & GUTMANN, MANUFACTURERS and dealers in fancy furs and robes, 83 First st., Portland, Or. Orders promptly filled. Highest cash price paid for raw furs. 12m

DENTISTS.

PREHN BROS., DENTISTS—ROOM 64, UNION block. Hurd's Vitalized Air administered. Teeth $10 per set; best $15; work warranted; filling at eastern prices.

C. C. NEWCASTLE, D. D. S., 167 FIRST STREET; eastern prices; gas administered. 15m

J. TORRENCE TATE, D. D. S., COR. SECOND and Washington streets, Labbe building. Vitalized Air given.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

MRS. S. BROWN, NO. 502 POWELL ST., COR. Sutter. Strangers visiting San Francisco will find a pleasant home, with good home table; prices moderate. 10m12

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD to let at 81 Fourth street, corner of Oak.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—FINE GERMAN PIANO, ONLY $6 per month; also a beautiful Tube Organ. Apply at Gardner Bros., 165 First street. 18m3

TO LOAN.

MONEY LOANED IN SMALL SUMS BY D. T. FACKLER, General Broker, 64 Washington st.

$500 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY. Address B. D., care this office. 17m2&1

MONEY TO LOAN IN SMALL SUMS FOR short periods. WELCH & CO., Stark st. 8mtf

MILLINERY AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

MRS. G. H. CLARKE,

IMPORTER OF

FINE MILLINERY,

Cor. Fourth and Columbia sts. Portland, Or.

[illegible]

May 30, 1884,

AT VANCOUVER, WASH. TER.

Grand Military and Civic Demonstration.

United States troops,
Knights of Pythias,
Grand Army of the Republic,
Fire departments and citizens in line.
HON. GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, Orator.
Grand Parade at 11 A. M.

FRUIT LANDS FOR SALE.

WE HAVE 1000 ACRES OF THE FINEST fruit land in the northwest for sale on very easy terms. This land is on the margin of a clear lake, is sheltered, is thoroughly protected from cold winds and unseasonable frosts. The soil is excellent and suitable for either vegetables or fruit. It is divided into tracts suitable to all purposes and in a rapidly growing manufacturing town, and but three hours travel from Portland. LA CAMAS COLONY, LA CAMAS, W. T. 15m

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Portland [illegible] Company will be held at the bank of [illegible] on Monday the [illegible] inst., at [illegible] P. M. [illegible] W. W. CORBETT, President. Wm. E. [illegible], Sec'y.

NEW FLOURING MILL.—Ground was broken last week at La Camas for a flouring mill, which will be erected by J. C. Gove, lately of Wisconsin. It will be a roller mill with latest improved machinery. The saw mill recently erected at this place, though it turns out nearly 13,000 feet per day, is not able to supply the demand for lumber. Seven or eight families are still living in tents, waiting for lumber to build dwellings.

ACCIDENT.—Saturday at the new town of La Camas, while a log was being drawn up from the water to the sawmill, the dogbooks slipped from the log and rebounding struck Mr Banfield the foreman on the leg. Fortunately he did not receive the full force of the blow else he would have been killed. As it is, he is severely bruised and will be laid up for several days.

FROM NEBRASKA.—Mrs. Clara Bewick Colby, editor of the *Woman's Tribune*, published at Beatrice, Nebraska, arrived by the Pacific express yesterday afternoon on a tour of business and pleasure. She will visit for a few days in the city and make a tour of the Sound before returning to her Nebraska home.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.—Henry Berlios, whose fall from a dock was noticed yesterday, is more dangerously injured than at first thought. Severe internal inflammation and hemorrhage have set in, and the St. Vincent's hospital physicians are of the opinion that he cannot live more than a day.

BASEBALL.—Yesterday the Young Stars of South Portland and the Red Stockings of North Portland played a game of baseball on the sheep pasture which resulted in the defeat of the latter club by a score of 10 to 18.

AUCTION SALE.—The sale at 241 Sixth street announced for Monday by Gilman & Co., is to take place Wednesday. They hold a sale at 71 C street at 10 o'clock to-day.

BRIEF MENTION.

The mercury touched 83.6 yesterday.

Phosa McAllister to-night in "Engaged."

An A. O. U. W. lodge is soon to be instituted at Sellwood.

The case of James L. Daily, charged with using abusive language to Dr. Diedrich, will come up in the police court to-day.

Willie McCue, the boy who was under arrest for stealing tools, was dismissed Saturday by Justice Davis with a reprimand.

Delegates from all the city lodges, I. O. O. F., to the grand lodge, which meets at Astoria to-morrow, go down the river this morning.

Mrs. Handley, wife of Captain Charles Handley of McMinnville, and mother of Thomas B. Handley of Hillsboro, died at the first-named place on Saturday.

Frank J. Hutchins, representing Stein, Simon & Co., of San Francisco, leaves on Tuesday for the Sound, and will return to Portland in about one week.

John Ilyan was arrested yesterday by policeman Simmons upon a charge of larceny, he having in his possession some pickled salmon believed to have been stolen, though where from is not known. Any one missing pickled salmon from his cellar, or from his warehouse, may find both the stolen property and perhaps the thief at the city jail.

PERSONAL.

D. S. K. Buick of Myrtle Creek, Douglas county, is in the city.

John M. Bacon, grand secretary of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows, leaves for Astoria this morning.

Judge and Mrs. Deady returned on Saturday from their trip to southern Oregon. The judge will hold court as usual to-day.

Mr. Frank E. Hodgkin and T. Orin Barker of Salem are in the city, en route to Astoria to attend the grand lodge of Odd Fellows.

Mr. A. L. Stoke, general freight and passenger agent of the O. R. & N., returned yesterday from St. Louis accompanied by his wife.

Hon. R. J. Geary of Polk county passed Sunday in Portland. He leaves this morning for Astoria where he goes as a delegate to the Odd Fellow's grand lodge.

Judge Walton and R. M. Day, prominent Odd Fellows from Eugene City, are here en route to Astoria. The judge is accompanied by his eldest daughter and Mr. Day by his sister, Miss Bessie.

PASSENGERS FOR PORTLAND.

The steamship Oregon sailed from San Francisco for Portland yesterday at 10 A. M. with the following passengers:

M S Miller
R W Hills
A G Paton
F W Young
Capt Lent
S Thall
Mrs T A Benjamin
G F Eckstone
S Morse
Mrs M Deary & 2 chn
Mrs A Waldech
S Shoenborg
Mrs Palmer & dau
O Pearson
H E Kinwar
S M Lyon
J W G Cofrath
G H Frank
— Forcel
Mrs C B Moody & dau
Mrs Haskell
Mrs M O'Neil
J Morlock
W P Coleman
Mrs F Taylor
L Dosenbery
I O Barr
G Fastiff
G O Slim
G Goodwin
Mrs Poor & 2 chn
W Gibbon
G E Hodgkins & wf
Guy Porter
H Polley
S Vollman
C Fastiff
O Cellarius
Mr Fedtner
J Y Johnson
L W Story & wf
O H Fredericks
Wm Anglis
Mrs E Enn
R Zeiger
Mrs M E Crisman
R N McLean
F W Ingalls
C R Winson
C Johnson
D J Perry
G C Williams
R H Merchant
M D Reed
M Jacobs
Mrs O A Bell
Miss V Robinson
Mrs C A Jones
Mrs Wilson
D H Haines
Mrs H Dolphy
A Pixley
J Walsh
J B Davis & wf
J C Speak
S Stricklyn
S C Hildreth & wf
D E Poor
G D Hager & wf
J Dunlap & wf
Mrs E J King
J W Smith
W P Presher

RIFLE SHOOTING.

Following are the scores made by the Portland Rifle club at their new range at City View park for the medals, first and second class. All under 50 in the second class all over in the first class:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	Total.
Wm. J. Riley	21	21	20	62
N. L. Curry	19	20	21	60
W. L. Curry	18	20	21	59
S. Helbock	20	19	19	58
E. J. B'nart	19	20	19	58
D. Sprague	18	18	21	57
S. A. Green	15	21	21	57
B. Hanick	16	20	20	56
J. E. Tibbetts	17	19	20	56
F. J. Nelson	18	17	21	56
L. Helbock	18	18	19	55
P. Esser	17	19	19	55
P. Eeser	14	18	19	51
C. W. Vanstone	16	17	16	49
C. Astfalo	15	16	17	48
H. Leibeg	12	14	15	41

AMUSEMENTS.

Second week of "Olivette" at the Tivoli.

To-night Miss Phosa McAllister at the New Market in "Engaged."

Commencing Thursday, the 22d, return of "Our Strategists," for three nights and a matinee.

W. H. Harris' Nickel plate circus and menagerie opens here Thursday of this week. With the umbrella-eared elephant, the lions, the trained horses, the ponies and the five aerobic performances, it is certain to draw.

Don't Invest in Quartz Milling Machinery

Until you have investigated Salmon's Pulverizer, and the Little Giant Crusher. Since these machines have been improved and perfected, quartz of all kinds can be reduced to a impalpable powder at a cost for machinery not to exceed one tenth of what it will cost to do the same amount of work by any other known process. These machines are beyond the experimental stage and are a grand success, destined to revolutionize the milling business and to place the working of quartz within the means of small capital.

Descriptive circulars with cuts and testimonials will soon be ready. Correspondence and close investigation invited. Address, UNION IRON WORKS, Portland, Oregon. Sole Manufacturers.

A Word of Caution.

Decker & Son established in 1856, six years before any house of similar name. Use the new composition metallic frame and new duplex bridge in all their pianos.

H. SINSHEIMER,
31 Yamhill street, Agent.

New on Exhibition.

Elegant line clocks, imported direct from Europe. Selected myself while there. Cuckoo, night regulators, office, parlor sitting room clocks. W. Friedlander, 85 First.

Buttermilk.

Fresh every day from the Brookville farm, at Freiman's Coffee House, 30 Washington street.

Once More.

25000 Boots and shoes from the "burned" store in East Portland bought for a song. E. M. Barr, 19 Third.

The Alba lamp—superior to gas.

Attention.

A large stock on hand and constantly receiving new styles in neck-wear. You should see my supply of underwear. Latest styles fancy Percale and roomy shirts. Bonnars, the Clothier.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—The barge Cascade can be chartered for picnics or excursions. Captain Buchanan, Morrison street wharf.

Kate Castleton.

A splendid assortment of photos of the charming and popular actress, Kate Castleton, can be found at Geo. H. Hill's, 17 First street. Cabinet photos by Hosworth only 25 cents each. Everyone should have a photograph of Kate. "But for goodness sake—"

Closing Out Business.

The Pacific Spring and Mattress Company are closing out their large stock of mattresses, lounges, sofa beds, furniture, etc., below cost. Call and get bargains. No. 212 First street, near Salmon.

North Pole Refrigerator.

In order to keep your meats, fish, game, etc., fresh during the summer months, buy one of Old Phil's new refrigerators. Made in all sizes. Sixth street, bet. B and C.

[illegible] as an Art.

A [illegible] E. Lane, 187 [illegible] street.

Prof. J. B. DeLery is the most successful teacher of French and Spanish on the coast. Conversation guaranteed in three months. Address Esmond Hotel.

THE EAST SIDE.

GRANT UNION CLUB.

While the loyal republicans were holding a mass meeting at Hall & Scott's hall the Grant independents were holding a camp meeting at Shute's hall. There was a good attendance and interesting remarks were made by W. J. Kern, George Gerner, A. L. Kirk and others. An invitation from the Loyal Republican Club to unite with them at the mass meeting that evening was ruthlessly laid on the table for one week. A dispute arose concerning the banner that was presented to the club a short time since. It was generally understood at the time that the presentation was made as a reward for defeating the "ring" candidates at the primaries, but several who have since joined the straight republican club recently organized in that precinct seem to think the banner was given as a slur upon them, and that it should be furled and put away until after election. They could not, however, convince the club of this, and the banner will continue to wave.

ANOTHER INDEPENDENT CLUB.

The independent movement received an accession Saturday evening by the organization of the "Citizens' Independent Club" at Monte's hall, corner of First and L streets. Permanent organization was effected by electing the following officers: President Dr. H. C. Coles; vice presidents, James Powell, N B. Whitfield, Peter Monte; secretary, J. M. Cook; treasurer, Mr Harris; executive committee, J. H. Cook, Charles Guterman, Paul Houle. Resolutions adopted pledging support of the fusion ticket without reservation. The club adjourned to meet to-morrow (Tuesday) evening at the same place. It is stated by an officer that there was a motive in organizing independently of the citizens' Union Club, but the motive is kept secret.

NOTES.

Messrs. J. T. Stewart, John Kenworthy and N. K. Tomlinson leave for Astoria this morning as delegates from Orient Lodge No. 17, I. O. O. F., to the grand lodge, which convenes in that city to-morrow. Dr. S. E. Joseph accompanies them as delegate from Ellison Encampment No. 1, of Portland, to the grand encampment which meets at the same time. They will return on Thursday.

Mallory Rafety, E. C. Brigham and Eugene Ferguson returned Saturday from a few days' fishing at Oak Point. They found it a little too previous for fishing, though they got all the fish they wanted and enjoyed the trip. They speak flatteringly of the location as a rendezvous for fishing parties.

The Old Folks' Social Club has disbanded for the season. It has furnished an enjoyable series of socials in Stephens' addition, which appropriately closed with the fan party last Friday evening.

Mrs. S. Bullock and her daughter Laura left Saturday for Corvallis on a visit to friends. They will return about the first of June.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The fourth international Sunday school convention of the United States and British-American provinces will be held at Louisville, Kentucky, June 11, 12 and 13, 1884. This is a delegate convention; the total number allowed will exceed 1500, and it is believed that not less than 1000 and probably 1200 delegates will be in attendance. It, therefore, will be one of the largest religious gatherings ever held in this country, composed of delegates chosen from all evangelical denominations and of pastors and laymen who are most active in aggressive Christian work. Representing more than 1,000,000 of Sunday school teachers and scholars, it will be one of the most important meetings ever held.

Oregon is entitled to six delegates to this convention. These should have been chosen by the State Sunday School Association, but as they failed to hold their annual convention at the time appointed, no delegates have been selected. E. W. Allen, of this city is a member of the International executive committee, and he is very desirous that Oregon should be represented in the coming international convention, and if this comes to the eye of any Christian workers who can be present at this convention, Mr. Allen will be glad to furnish such with the necessary credentials, which will entitle them to seats and a part in the convention, also to reduced rates over transportation lines. Mr. Allen can be addressed at No. 5 Washington street.

THE INDIAN LAND QUESTION AGAIN.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OREGONIAN.]

UMATILLA, May 10.

Mr. Chapman, the well-known interpreter, has been visiting the Indians in this locality during the past week. His advice has caused considerable discontent among the Indians and is at variance with the law as laid down to them by Capt. Upham during the talk he had with them in March last. He tells parties who have filed upon land directly opposite Umatilla that their filings are worthless and that the noble red man has the prior right. One of the chiefs from near Long Island has sent word to Wm. Beavert, one of the proprietors of the Umatilla ferry, not to do any more work on his location near Long island, as Chapman tells him he (Beavert) has no rights there. The Indians along the Columbia have been pow-wowing all the spring and stating their grievances, but are not willing to take the right steps to secure land for themselves. They think they have the prior right because they were the first, and the advice of Mr Chapman leads them to believe so. The Indian spirit is willing to fight, and the only thing that keeps them from it to day is the flesh is weak.

The sooner they understand they will have to file and locate the same as the white men in order to hold land the better it will be for themselves and the settlers. Give them the law straight as applies to their case, and if they don't take advantage of it and secure themselves land, put them where they belong—on the reservation.

FROM GEORGE P. RILEY.

PORTLAND, May 18.

To the Editor of The Oregonian:

Allow me a short space in your columns to deny the statement in your paper to day, copied from the *Standard* of the 10th inst., attributing language to me in my address which I never made use of, as I can abundantly prove by those who were present on that occasion. Believing that you would not do any one an injustice knowingly, I ask justice through the columns of your paper. Respectfully,

GEORGE P. RILEY.

THERE IS ROOM FOR MORE.

A great many people have come to La Camas and all are doing well. We have plenty of wage earners but there is only one hotel and a store. Two thousand dollars per month is paid out for labor, and yet the hotel and store must be their doctor, druggist, milliner, clothier, barber, baker, butcher, shoemaker, blacksmith, etc., and supply all their wants. Tradespeople, can you take a hint? The town is permanent, and its future sure.

D. H. STEARNS,
Agent La Camas Colony, La Camas, W. T.

CITY NOTICES.

Cardwell's Boat House, south side of Stark.

Go to Smith's for oysters.

Knight, Druggist, Morrison, near Fourth.

Eastern oysters every steamer at Keith's.

The "Alba" lamp illuminates the Oregonian office.

PERFECTLY LOVELY.—Shanahan's New Art Gallery, 99 Morrison st.

Ferguson's hair-cutting headquarters, No. 3 Stark street. Every man an artist.

Buy your candies at Staples', cor. Fourth and Morrison. Fresh candy every day.

Choice brands of wines, liquors and cigars at the Cosmopolitan corner First and Alder.

New lot of China fan tail gold fish at P. O. Candy store, Multnomah block, opposite post office.

Nice, newly furnished rooms; lately kalsomined and renovated. Oak House, First and Madison.

Cook's Music Parlors.—Piano, Organ, Singing and Harmony. Cor. Second and Washington sts.

No woman is happy unless she has her sewing machine repaired at Barbey's, 81 Yamhill bet. 1st and 2d.

Go to W. P. Berger, the sign and ornamental painter, 44 Morrison. Best work in the city, at reasonable rates.

Boston Chips! Boston Chips! Delicious vanilla chocolate creams at P. O. Candy Store, Multnomah block.

Wedding cakes, elegant description, a specialty. Hance's German Bakery and Coffee House, 207 First st.

For a fine cigar call on John Flinnen, First and Oak. All kinds smokers' articles. Fine line of walking canes.

Choice butter from Oregon's finest dairies, fresh every day, at M. Beno & Co.'s, First and Taylor sts. 40 cents per roll.

Tourists will find the largest assortment of photographic views of Oregon scenery, at Shanahan's New Art Gallery, 99 Morrison st.

For pure drugs and reasonable rates have your prescriptions filled at Nelson, Bell & Co.'s, No. 71 Third st., Ainsworth block.

FINE GOLD LEAF picture frames, for portraits and landscape paintings, the finest in the market, at Shanahan's New Art Gallery, 99 Morrison st.

G. ANDERSON & Co., manufacturing jewelers, diamond setters and engravers. Fine watches and jewelry carefully repaired and warranted. 229 First st.

Prizes sold for balls and picnics, and exhibited in the best windows. Jewelry, opera glasses and guns loaned, at the great Oregon money lenders, Uncle Myers, 181 First st.

If you need money, bring me your watch, jewelry, diamonds, gun, furniture, buggy, safe, bonds, your wife's sealskin, piano or organ, or any thing of value you may have, you can make a special agreement as to interest. Uncle Myers, 181 First st.

GARRISON'S SEWING MACHINE STORE, 167 Third street, Portland, Or.—General agent for the two favorite, the White and Household; dealer in all standard sewing machines, oil, needles, attachments and genuine parts. Machines repaired and warranted.

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,
139 First St., Portland, Or.
Importers, Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry,
SILVER WARE,
CLOCKS, SPECTACLES, ETC.
Watch Repairing, and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order. Orders from the interior [illegible] promptly attended to.
Goods expressed on approval.

ALBANY NOTES.

ALBANY, May 17.

The skating rink has closed for the season.

The Albany City band has reorganized, under the leadership of Dr. Aubrey.

The exhibition given here by Harris' nickel plate circus gave universal satisfaction.

Charley Turner, who is building the new custom mills, has let the contract for building the water ditch.

Mrs Harris, the lady who recently had her leg amputated, has since died, the shock being too great for her constitution.

After a lingering illness of many months, Miss Ella M. Harris, daughter of Rev. J. W. Harris, died at her home in this city last Wednesday morning.

FIREMEN'S PICNIC.

The picnic given yesterday by Albany Engine Company No. 1 was a perfect success in every particular. On the morning express the Lebanon firemen and friends came in, bringing their engine and cart, and by the noon train came about forty firemen from Salem. The exercises at the grove were short and interesting, after which the crowd adjourned to the baseball ground, where a rattling game of baseball was played between the Salem and Albany nines, the latter winning by four runs, the score standing 12 to 8, the Salem nine scoring all their runs in the last inning. At 4 o'clock were commenced the contests on First street, the first being a hose race, which was won by Albany Engine Company No. 1 in 53½ seconds. The Lebanon boys won the first prize on farthest water from engine. The exercises of the day closed with a grand ball in the evening.

CARD OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

To the Editor of the Oregonian:

The many kind remembrances and expressions of sympathy received during our daughter's long sickness, and since her decease, were more than local, coming from different parts of the state, and in various ways. We therefore beg leave to express through your columns our grateful appreciation of the kindness received, and to return our thanks to the many friends who have thus remembered us.

JAMES W. HARRIS,
M. A. HARRIS.

Albany, May 17.

THE HOTELS.

ST. CHARLES.

J S Ramsey, Eugene
J A Painter, Middletown
F M Clark, O R & N Co
Fred Brown, Oregon City
Jas Sullivan, do
Chas T Tozier, Hillsboro
O H Minor, Racine Wis
F Friendly, Dalles
C T Wallen, Prineville
F L Nye, do
Mrs E Clarke, Canyon City
Love Bros, Seattle
Tom Birt, do
A D Hellman, Ashland
T Foard, Roseburg
J M Bacon, Oregon City
Miss Mary Hill, Eugene
Mrs E B Watson, Salem
R M Day, Eugene
Miss Bessie Day, Eugene
Alp Kirkland, do
R M Mulholland, Junction
J Q Bowlby, Astoria
C G Skammon, Cathlamet
N D Hill, Port Townsend
A H Tucker & wf, do
W T Williamson, Weston
B Zollner, Chicago
J Henderson, Chicago
N Alexander, Spokane Fls
J A Waller, Oakville
S A Nickerson, Lebanon
Jos Watson, do
G H Blande, do
M Wright, S F
Mrs RP Reynolds, Walla W
R K Wood, do
Mrs D Coats, do
John M Swan, do
M Mervin, Independence
S Shafer, McMinnville
Sam Henderson, Spok Fls
Frank Falconer, Seattle
E H Bristow, do
F Erong, Dalles
H Rich, S F
A Yappan, Seatco
D Lindemann, S F
W R Abercrombie, U S A
Dr A D Doane, Dalles
Mrs Smith & fam, Canyon C
J H Howell, Stayton Or
John Birt, Seattle
John Rice, Rainier
Anna M Parrish, Hillsboro
G H Burnett & wf, Salem
J C Wright & wf, do
D H Bruick & wf, Myrtle Cr
H Weaver & wf, do
Mrs J N Ryan, do
J L Taylor, Gervais
J E Hull, do
J F Hamilton, Cathlamet
J V Meeker, Puyallup
H Daggett, do
N S Porter, Olympia
Frank Nast, Astoria
C B Seaton, Knappa O
C C Parkhurst, Seattle
C C Grant, do
Mrs Weard, do
H L Ploeger, Empire
E H Flang & wf, St Helens
Mrs A Gordon, do
Leroy Weaver, Alkali
A A Conly, Spokane Falls
Anton Pfanner, Albany
W S McFadden & wf, Corv
Mrs H F Snelling, McMinn
A D Howard & wf, do
W R Dixon, do

ESMOND.

Miss Abraham, Helena
Miss Bernheim, do
Mrs Bernheim, do
G H Bartlett, Or Cy
L T Bive, do
F Wendel, Victoria
B Hawke, do
O A Fried, do
J F Blair, Vancouver
M White, do
J B Festener, Dubuque, Ia
F W Finnigan, do
P F O'Bryan wf & boy, SF
W E Turner, O C R R
W H Armstrong, C P R R
J W Barnes, Walla
Henry Able, Salem
Ed Williams, do
Lot Livermore, do
C W Honeygren, Heppner
W H Harris, N P show
W R Peck, Agt H H Co
G M McCafferty, Dalles
Chas Butzler, do
W Bradley, Salem
H B Bonny & wf, Belknap
O Eastman, Seattle
W B Green, do
H R Hatch & wf, do
R R Dort & wf, St Louis
J S Evans, Or Cy
J Wilson & wf, Scio
J S Parks, do
L W Pomeroy, do
N Crabtree, do
John Donnelly, Sprague
R Alexander, Pendleton
G Somer & wf, do
W S Staley, Echo, Or
F W Hendley, do
E R Richards, N P show

QUIMBY HOUSE.

Mrs Smith, Jacksonville
A G Shepard, Omaha
T Hanford, Seattle
R Dihnder, S Paul
J N Doan, Baker City
C W James, do
Tane Hong, San Fran
Mrs Hattie Pitt, Iowa
E Jones, Salem
S White, do
Wm Smith, N York City
H Oatham, do
O Marsh, S F
P Hauley, Dalles
A Bateman, O R & N Co
J O McCracken, Des Moines
E W Males, Seattle
O L Palmer, Baker City
J F DeVol, Dalles
J H Ward, do
J M O'allan, Belknap
W R Lowe, St Paul
E Spencer, New Tacoma
J P Breen, Hartford
W B Bell & wf, Ashland
F M Morrill, O & C R R
J M Murphy, Olympia
H A Libby, Waitsia
Mrs M A McClelland, Ill
Miss B Cleveland, do
Miss Cleveland, do
J C Fox, Astoria
D R Munro, Meacham
F A Ekton, Albany, N Y
A L Jones, do
P Church, Rochester, N Y
O Bemus, Springfield, Ill
W E Preston, Helena
F J Carroll, Cascade Locks
K A E [illegible], Oregon
G W Palmer, Williamsport
Chas Stemmon, Idaho
A G Campbell, Puyallup
A A Moon, Benton D T
A E Eaton & wf, Union
G W May, St Louis
G J Hamlin, St Paul
A W Lewis, Missoula
Wm S Gumbs, St Paul
P Applegate, O & C R R

OCCIDENTAL.

G A Walling, Oswego
H M Parsons, Vancouver
A S Reyer & wf, do
J J Johnson & wf, do
O Homer, do
M Cawley, do
B H Cook, Fisher's Ldg
J J Williams, Dalles
P V Paper, Savie's Island
E O Norton, Salem
E P Miller, Dalles
A Shultz, Dalles
J Rice, Vancouver
J E Poff, St Johns
C Thurser, Seattle
R Seiver, do
H E Height, S F
J E Fox, Astoria
W H Gage, N P R R
S C Byers, Union
J Acker, Island City
R Ralip, do
A M Elknon, Pleas Grove
G C Kaiser, Treka
W Toorp & wf, Yakima
Miss Grant, do
Miss French, Goldendale
R O'Neal, Tacoma
R Grant, Bellevue
R J Grant, King's Valley
M B Crane, Brownsville
D B Walter, do
T J Russell, Cove
P Burns, N P R R
J Denison, Coeur d'Alene
S Griep, Oregon City
H Boott, O & C R R
P Dinley, Mexico
R Tust, do
W Best, Leavenworth
P Carter, do
W Kern, Hetty
D J Mitchell, S F

HOLTON HOUSE.

G W Cushing, St Paul
H B Wadsworth, N York
O Gabriel & wf, Victoria
E J Langley, Albany
W G Mizner, Vancouver
E Y Lamb, do
J E Harris, Boston
Eugene Rothschild, S F
Ed S Rothchild, do
J K Hall, Colville
D H Gager, Wasco
Frank D Meyers, San Fran

"James!"
"Sir?"
"Come here."
"What can I do, sir?"
"Make me smile. I have the blues."
"Yes, sir."
"Thank you, James; I feel better."
"Anything else, sir?"
"Yes, sir."
"What is it?"
"Come over to the office. I want you to go to Kohn & Steinbach's with me and help me get my summer suit and hat."
"All right; be there right away. Got my outfit there last night and am well satisfied."

P. S.—All those desiring fine, fashionable fitting Suits, Hats, Furnishing Goods, etc., should not fail to call on us. As we purchase our entire stock in NEW YORK and EASTERN MARKETS, we can at all times show THE LATEST at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.
KOHN & STEINBACH
SUCCESSORS TO

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

The Chicago *News* confesses to "a dim and twinkling suspicion that John A. Logan, with his forty-six votes, experiences the same emotions as a hen that is sitting on a setting of eggs when she discovers that the seventeen eggs she has been warming for three weeks are porcelain."

Another old friend has had a talk with Mr. Tilden and has come away as wise as his predecessors. "Mr. Tilden is not a candidate in the sense of seeking the office, but if the office seeks him, why 'that is another thing entirely.'" The democratic nomination will not go by default for want of a candidate.

Mr. Froude, the well known English writer, has been out of health for some time past and, as soon as he has completed the revision of the proof sheets of the concluding volumes of his "Life of Mr. Carlyle," he will start on a voyage round the world. Mr. Froude proposes to pass some time both in the United States and in Australia.

Murat Halstead of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* has written a long letter to the Chicago *News*, explaining his alleged conversation with the Blaine Smith. He believes that the charges made eight years ago against Mr. Blaine have been shown to be unfounded, and is now disposed to make reparation for the wrong done then, by urging Mr. Blaine for the position so eagerly sought by him in 1876.

A small volume under the title of "Reflections in Palestine," selected from letters written by General Gordon during his recent sojourn in the Holy Land, will be published by Macmillan & Co. immediately. The general left instructions for its publication before his departure for the Soudan, and has since written from Khartoum on the subject to the friend in whose hands he placed the letters. The volume will, therefore, appear with his full sanction.

John B. Gough, now 67 years old, came from England to this country in 1829, learned the book binder's trade, and first attained notoriety by getting gloriously drunk, singing songs and giving recitations. In 1840 he "swore off" and became a temperance advocate, making his first speech in the old Broadway tabernacle, New York. Mr. Gough has gone to Denver, Colorado, to lecture there for the first time, and he will spend three months on the Pacific coast—his first visit to that region since 1870. Next fall he will publish a volume of his lectures.

Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., who is known among his familiars as "Buck" Grant, in a recent interview with a New York *Herald* reporter regarding the recent failure, said: "I first put the $17,500 yearly income of my wife's fortune into the concern, and then I put the principal in with it. My father-in-law loses $80,000 which I borrowed from him." The cool manner in which young Ulysses mentions that his father-in-law loses $80,000, which he "borrowed," would be deliciously refreshing if it were not such a serious matter. However, ex-Senator Chaffee of Colorado, who is the unfortunate father-in-law, can stand it, for he is a very wealthy man.

The Star of Bethlehem.

From the Providence Journal.

The theory concerning the "Star of Bethlehem" is based on a poetical foundation, having little to support it. In the year 1572 Tycho Brahe, a Dutch astronomer, discovered a new star near Caph in the constellation Cassiopea. It increased in brilliancy until it was as bright as Venus and could easily be seen at noonday. It continued to shine brightly for a month, then gradually grew dim, and in sixteen months disappeared from view. It was looked upon as a new creation, a star on fire, and the general opinion was that it would never again shine in the star depths.

Forty years later the telescope was invented. When it was turned to the position in the heavens occupied by the blazing star, a minute star was found near the identical spot. This telescopic star is still there and is doubtless the same one that blazed forth in 1572. The discovery that it existed led astronomers to search astronomical records, and it was found that similar bright stars had appeared in the same region of the sky in 945 and 1264. Counting back three periods from 945 we are brought to the near vicinity of the birth of Christ. Observers gifted with poetic fancies have naturally connected the two events, and have inferred that the star, in the east, pointing to the place of the nativity, was a sudden outburst of this wonderful star. For this reason it has received the name of the Star of Bethlehem.

About twenty-four of these temporary stars have appeared in the last 2,000 years, and most, like the star in Cassiopea, in sudden outbursts, to fade by a return to their normal insignificance. They are now classed as variable stars, subject to sudden outbursts due to eruptions of blazing hydrogen, and which are followed by long periods of quiescence. According to this theory, the star of 1572 is a variable star with a period of a few more than three hundred years. The last period was 308 years, if the bright star of 1264 was one and the same, we may therefore hope for a repetition of the incomprehensible phenomenon in the immediate future. The star was due in 1880; if it appears as all it will surely blaze forth in 1884. There is a possibility, therefore, that the lost Star of Bethlehem, the Pilgrim Star, the star of 1572, or Tycho Brahe's star—for it is known by all these names—will once more become a shining wonder in the sky. Such a celestial visitor will be warmly welcomed by astronomers and far more acceptable than a great comet spanning the heavens with its gossamer tail.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

COMMENCEMENT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Sunday, June 1—Baccalaureate sermon, by Rev. J. R. Thompson, of Olympia.

Monday evening, June 2—Address before the literary societies, by Hon. J. R. Metcalf, of Seattle.

Tuesday evening, June 3—Elocutionary prize contest.

Wednesday evening, June 4—Exercises of the Alumni association.

Thursday evening, June 5—Commencement exercises, and annual address by president of board of regents, Hon. H. G. Struve.

L. J. POWELL, President.

Female Stock Brokers.

New York Letter.

New York city claims to have more than 1000 women who speculate in stocks, grain, oil, whisky, and every other way known to the sterner sex, but brokers, as a rule, refuse their custom. The reasons for this were expressed by a broker thus: "Their risks are small, and if they lose—phew-w!" "But supposing they make a hit?" "Well, then they grow confidential. They tell you they knew it was coming so. They dreamed of a black cat, or the baby cried twice in its sleep, or something like that. They swear by their dreams. If a woman has a certain dream and puts her money on that dream, and then the market goes the wrong way, why she has been swindled by the operator."

The Red Note Book,

Or a Heritage of Scandal, a Thrilling Story of Family Secrets is the title of a new and exceedingly interesting story published in "The Inglenide, a new home paper, which bids fair to meet with an unprecedented sale. Portland News Co., Nos. 116 and 176 First st.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Call and see our ONE DOLLAR Watches and Revolvers. No humbug. No. 13 North First st.

Warehouse Wanted.

At Vincent's wagon and carriage shop, 23-35 Salmon st.

Lane's Drug Store,

Third and Jefferson. Prescriptions compounded day or night. Toilet articles and fancy goods.

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE,

46 Washington street, leads all. Oysters in every style.

John Cran & Co.

We have opened To-Day
a Choice Lot of
Handsome
PARISIAN
NOVELTIES IN
Dress Patterns.
Only One Costume
of a Kind.

—AT—
J. PILGER'S
LARGEST LINE OF
Summer Silks.
At 50c per Yard.
SEE THEM!
—AT—
J. PILGER'S,
No. 158 First St.,
OPPOSITE OCCIDENTAL.

IN THESE TIMES

It is the duty of purchasers to buy at houses where prices only, and those established houses which are prepared to meet the

CHANGE IN VALUES

Which is now taking place throughout the country.

We respectfully assert that our establishment,

THE GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR,

Offers you good, reliable articles only, declining to retail trash or seconds of any kind. We have made thorough reductions in all departments during the past week and we positively declare that we are in a position to offer

Better Value For Your Money

Than can be elsewhere obtained in Portland.

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR,
163 First st., next to cor. of Morrison,
10 and 12 Morrison st.
COHEN, DAVIS & CO.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT
GLOVE DEPARTMENT
CORSET DEPARTMENT
LACE DEPARTMENT
RIBBONS
HANDKERCHIEFS
PARASOLS, TIDIES,
ETC., ETC.
REDUCTIONS —TO— JOBBING PRICES.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
FIRST-CLASS ARTICLES ONLY.
Cotton Shirts 75
Fine White Shirts $1
Balbriggan [illegible] .... [illegible]
Fancy [illegible] in Puffs, Flats, etc., 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c.
[illegible] Shirts. Light Underwear.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
FIRST QUALITY.
FOR 5c.—Pie plates, graters, tin cups, dippers, glass mugs, wax matches, etc., etc.
FOR 10c.—Lemon squeezers, potato mashers, towel rollers, fruit pans, wash basins, pudding pans, glass butter dish with cover, tea pot stands, etc., etc.
FOR 15c.—Cuspidors, door stoves, two quart milk cans, patent egg beaters, etc., etc.
FOR 25c.—Tin dinner pails, 3 pieces 10-quart dish pans, tin baskets, dusting brushes, fly traps, etc. etc.

HAMMOCKS,
75c, $1, $1 25, $1 75, $2c, Etc.

A Good Dictionary for 15 cts.
A Warranted Alarm Clock, $1 50.
A Good Metallic Hair Brush, 15 cts.

BABY CARRIAGES
Far below all competitors in price, far superior to all competitors in quality.

CROQUET AND LAWN TENNIS.

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR,
First and Morrison Sts.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE PATENT
Sunshade
Carriage

Has been pronounced by every one who has visited our establishment to be

THE MOST USEFUL,
MOST DURABLE
AND
THE CHEAPEST
Carriage ever offered on the Pacific Coast.

Our extensive sales during the past two weeks are sufficient guaranty that we have the leading Carriage, and it is our intention to keep our stock complete, in order that the public can always find a full assortment to select from.

Send for ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Just Received,
A Full Line of
REFRIGERATORS
AND
ICE CHESTS
AT EASTERN PRICES.

—OUR—

Line is now replete with many New and Novel Designs, three from English, French and American markets at greatly reduced rates.

87 and 89 FIRST ST.,
86 and 88 SECOND ST.

This Week
We will Close Out All
OUR NUN'S VEILINGS,
—ALL—
OUR LACE
Buntings.

To accomplish this we have fixed the following

Special Scale of Prices:

OUR NUN'S VEILINGS,
44-inch wide, All Wool,
—AT—
35 CENTS PER YARD 35
SOLD EVERYWHERE AT 75c.

These goods are too well known and the above reductions so STARTLING that further comment is useless.

Samples Sent on Application.

Country orders, whether large or small, receive prompt and careful attention. Goods sent to all parts C. O. D., or on receipt of postoffice order, thereby giving ladies in the country equal advantages with residents in this city.

Lipman & Co.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

EPPINGER'S RESTAURANT,
Corner First and A Streets.
ICE CREAM, TERRAPIN STEW,
FROGS, CHICKEN SALAD,
And All Other Delicacies of the Season.
Open until 12 midnight.

THE ESMOND.
FIRST CLASS.
ROOMS AND RESTAURANT ON EUROPEAN PLAN.
J. H. [illegible], Proprietor.

Established 1851.
Hodge, Davis & Co.
Importing
Wholesale Druggists
Agents for Leading Proprietary Medicines, Fluid Extracts, Pills, Etc., Etc.
Nos. 92 and 94 Front Street
Cor. Stark
Portland, Oregon.

SALT! SALT! SALT!
500 TONS
A1 Carmen Island Salt
For sale in lots to suit. Apply to
McCORMICK & FIGG,
No. 50 Ash St. [illegible]

CREIGHTON & CO.,
Real Estate Agents & Auctioneers,
[illegible]
Portland, Or.

Dr. W. P. Smith, [illegible]

THE SYMBOL OF THE DANDELIONS.

The crocus cups were on the downs,
The hills were green with heather,
The dandelions' disk of gold
Shone in the bright spring weather;
The blue above, the green below,
Were glad and gay together:

Were glad, as were the merry lads,
And curly-headed lasses,
Pulling the dandelion stars
Among the fresh green grasses—
The gay, the splendid yellow disks
That grew in golden masses.

The springtime went; the summer brought
The hot and sultry daytime,
The scented rose, the singing birds,
The sweet dried grass of haytime,
The dreamy, dusky evening hours,
The children's happy playtime.

But then the dandelion stars
Were downy, white and fairy;
They blew them south and east and west—
They were so light and airy;
Away they went, but ne'er came back
To bloom in sweet Glengary.

Away they went on summer winds,
But where, there was no knowing;
Yet on some sunny slope or field
Next spring would find them growing
To golden stars, to fairy domes,
Meet for the children's blowing.

And even so the children passed,
In spite of love's endeavor;
Some went beyond the star-strewn skies;
Some, hills and oceans sever;
But to Glengary's banks and braes
They came no more forever.

Yet still they lift their fresh young hearts
In old lands sad and hoary,
Or tell in new unplanted ways
Their simple childhood's story.
Ah me! If those more happy ones
Still keep in heaven's glory!

I think they do—both there and here
One Father's love are sharing;
The dying flower, the deathless soul,
Have the same Father's caring;
Our childhood's blossoms, loves and griefs,
Our manhood's work and bearing,
All help toward that higher life
For which this is preparing.
—*Harper's Weekly.*

MOONLIGHT AND FLOODS.

From Belgravia.

The floods were out at Wendelthorpe. Boats were moving hither and thither in the lower-lying streets, and out in the open country field after field was changed to a lake. From amid the waters rose a solitary farm-house, black against a darkening sky. The surging flow heaved and tossed and struck heavily upon it; here was no languidly spreading expanse but the hurry of the swollen river rushing impatiently forward and rising in its impatience higher and ever higher. At an upper window six persons were gathered, watching the motions of a light that came and went slowly and seemed to be drawing nearer by degrees. The group was made up of the farmer, his wife, their three children and a young man who was the eldest daughter's lover. The light was manifestly approaching, the dark shape of a boat became distinct, they heard the dip and splash of the oars; at last the boat paused in the lee of the house, and their rescue was secure. It could be seen now, in the light of the lantern, that there were several persons in the boat, and that one of them was a woman.

A voice called upward to those within, "How many are ye?"

And a voice called downward in reply, "Six."

To that answer followed a moment of silence. Then, amid the sound of the water, came up the words, "We have only room for four."

"Shall you be able to come back for the others?" asked the farmer.

Again followed a pause, brief, but sufficient to foreshadow the coming negative.

No, hardly, it was getting too dark and too dangerous.

Within were quick questionings and denials, a half heard debate, caught and lost again between the ominous beating of the rising floods. By daybreak the housetop would scarcely be left above water, even if the walls should be strong enough to hold out so long.

"Jack and I will stay," said the farmer at last.

"If Jack stays, so will I," answered the clear voice of his daughter.

Then a man rose in the boat and said, "There is no woman who would say that for me, and so let me stay."

The others in the boat looked at him as he stood leaning one hand against the wall. He was a stranger who had reached Wendelthorpe only that afternoon, and had volunteered his services at the starting of the boat.

The woman sitting in the stern moved a little and said: "I will stay, too;" and all eyes turned back to her. Her, they knew. She was the new mistress of the village school, a grave young woman, and reported eccentric.

There was no remonstrance from the boat, only a slow, ruminating surprise; from above, indeed, came protests, but faint and quickly overruled.

A window was opened in a lower story; the two entered upon a landing that was already flooded and went quickly upward. Warm, broken thanks met them and eager promises of return in the first hour of dawn. Then, from the upper window the two watched the embarkation of the six, heard their shouts of thanks and of farewell, then the dip of the oars, and felt at their hearts a sudden blank. They stood side by side, watching the wavering progress of the departure and the wavering reflection of the shaken light. At last, when the boat was far away and no dim echo reached them of its sounds, they turned toward each other and toward the inner room. The room had, in the interval, grown nearly dark, and as they turned this way they heard the flap of the water, like a step, on the staircase.

"Have you any hope of their coming back in time?" asked the woman.

Her companion answered, "No;" and she saw through the darkness that he shook his head.

"Nor have I," said she.

They stood aimlessly looking into the fast darkening room. They had no occupation but to await the coming of the water, and they were strangers who had never so much as beheld each other's face by full daylight. The wind and the water went sweeping by outside, and in the house were ghostly sounds of doors and windows stealthily tried and shaken.

"Had we not better go up to the attic while we can?" asked the man by and by.

She assented, and they went inward to the dark core of the house. The inky solitude below was full of croakings and rustlings; above shone a square of yellow light, revealing a steep ladder. A lighted lantern had been left for them in the attic, together with food and warm wrappings.

"I will fetch the lantern," said he, and swung himself quickly upward.

She stood below, holding fast to the side of the ladder. His quick step sounded above her head; the light shifted and brightened, she saw his face in a quick illumination; then the light whirled toward and beyond her, down, down into the darkness and flashed upon the stairs. Her breath stood still; she had a sickening feeling of being left alone. Assurance of her companion's safety reached her, however, in the form of an imprecation, checked, indeed, but hearty, uttered about two feet above her.

"The handle of the lantern was loose," said he, as he came to her level. "I'll go down and fetch it up."

"No, don't, it is too dark! Please don't. Let us go up."

She had found his arm in the darkness and held him back. In the darkness, which was much the blacker for that brief interposition of light, they made their way into the attic, and crossing it carefully, afraid of the low roof, afraid of unseen stumbling-blocks, afraid of returning upon the yawning aperture, made their way to the gray square of the window. Here they found a large box, upon which they sat down. They spoke but little; there were so few things left worth utterance in such an hour as this. By and by, as their eyes grew accustomed to the dimness, they discerned the general character of their surroundings. There was a table near them with food; there were boxes and bundles, and a couple of old pictures, brought up hither apparently when the tide began to rise. In the middle lay the black square through which they had made entrance; at the far end a rough heap of straw was dimly distinguished, and from this came restless gnawings, scrapings and rustlings, causing the woman to shrink and shudder.

"I suppose they are rats," she said, once when the sounds grew louder.

"I suppose so; do you mind very much?"

"No, if we could only see them."

Again for a while they were silent, hearing the little sounds within and the ever-increasing sounds without.

At last the man stood up, and passing his hand across his face, said: "Oh, this is very cold-blooded! They used to torture witches so, tied to a stake, when the tide was coming up."

He moved to and fro impatiently and stood still by the table.

"Could you not eat something?"

"No, thank you."

He broke himself a piece of bread, and returning to the window, ate a few mouthfuls. He pushed open the lattice and leaned out.

The water was rising rapidly and was already washing on the window of the room below. He turned back toward her a face of dismay; hers as she sat within the room was not clearly visible, but her attitude was calm and undisturbed. He sighed and came back quietly to sit beside her. But his quietness was of short duration. He asked, after a few minutes, "Would you like to go out upon the roof? We shall have to do it sooner or later, and I don't think we should feel quite so much imprisoned."

"Oh yes, let us go. Is there a trap door?"

"I don't think there is. I looked just now. But I can get up through the window—the roof is close above—and then I can help you."

He set his foot on the window sill and thrust his head and shoulders through the narrow opening. "Oh yes, it is quite easy. But how it blows! We had better have some of those shawls."

She brought them and handed them out, watched him draw himself up, and then mounted in her turn from box to window ledge, and reaching her hands upward found herself lifted safely to the summit.

The surge of wind and water was terrific; her hat was blown away at once and she was blinded by her hair. When she had freed her face and drawn up her shawl over her head she was able to perceive that the roof was formed of two long parallel gables, and that between them, at each end, a stack of chimneys rose from a solid platform. They went forward to the more sheltered end and sat down on the block of brickwork at the base. They had before them the wide, desolate expanse of waters; below them torrents ran thundering between dwelling and out houses, and in the pauses of the cannonade that beat the walls and of the rushing and rending sounds within they heard a southern wind drifting with sighs between the chimneys. There was no token of life, no light, no sound of hope. Yet they felt a sense of relief and freedom in being here, where they could see and know what was befalling.

"Oh, that is better!" said she, and lifted up her face to breathe the fresher air.

"One would say," said he, watching the dark cameo of her face, as it detached itself from the straight line of masonry, "that you had a kind of enjoyment of all this."

"In a sense I have. There is so much space and power. And there is the feeling of having for once put action and responsibility out of one's hands. There is nothing now which it can possibly be one's duty to do."

"You don't feel any fear of death, then?"

"I fear it physically, of course—the actual drowning and choking—ah, don't let us talk of it. But at least we shall have had this hour of freedom and rest."

"I could bear it better," he returned, "if there were any element of struggle. To sit still in a cage until death chooses to come and put an end to you—that's horrible!"

There was silence again between them for a little while. Again, when her face was bent forward he was able to watch its outline. Surely she was younger than he had supposed.

"What made you stay?" he asked suddenly. She hesitated a little.

"What made you?"

"I hardly know, more than what I said—that nobody cared much whether I did or not, and that I did not care much myself. But I am older than you, and I have had about as much out of life as it will ever give me."

"I don't think that it need be a question of age how much one's life is worth. Mine did not matter to any one, either and it was not very easy or hopeful for myself. I had wanted so much, and had to learn that I must do with so little. Of course, it is not noble to care so much about one's own petty happiness, but oh! one does care! And then, all at once, here was a way of escape not selfish, but to help happier people, and * * * it seemed the key to everything when you stood up in the boat and said that you would stay."

"Yes," said he, I could not help wondering, as we stepped out, whether what we were really giving to those young lovers was only time to lose their love for each other, even in remembrance. For death can only destroy the future, but life can destroy the past too."

"Are you sorry, then, that you said?"

There was a little note of mockery in the question, or his conscience created it.

"No, it seemed the thing to do. One can but act in the present. And even if a man could know certainly that death would keep their love for them, and life would lose it, he could hardly bring himself to say, 'Then let death come.' It takes Apollo to give death when he is asked for the best gift. But yet, what a chance for two lovers to have died together so!"

She drew a rather deeper breath, and made no spoken answer.

Down at the far horizon the late moon was rising, vague and cloudy. A ghostly light, bringing in its wake mysterious shadows, spread slowly as the moon drowsily lifted herself and dropped the mists from her shoulders. The man looked down, in this clearer light, to the water, started and said, "It is coming up much faster."

She stooped and looked. Then their eyes, lifting, sought each other. Both faces were pale in the moonlight. On both sat the human shrinking from this upward crawling fate. Yet it was something to see each other.

"How long is it to morning?" she asked.

He drew out his watch, but there came a cloud across the moon and they had to wait.

"It is just past 12," said he.

"Perhaps they will come out by moonlight."

"Perhaps," said he. But neither of them had any trust in the hope.

He had seen in the moment when they looked at each other that she was indeed younger than his first supposition, though hardly so young as his second. She might be five-and-twenty. It was not the face of a girl. She had returned to her former position, and now, leaning back against the chimney, lifted her face to the sky. Her eyes were closed and her lips drawn in. There was but time to look once before the lips curved again into a smile and the eyes opened to a calm gaze.

The man sitting by her heard the changing and deepening tone of the water as it came up and up.

"You are too young for this," said he, abruptly.

His voice had changed and deepened like the tone of the water.

"No, no," she answered, after a moment. "Don't trouble about me."

"I do trouble about you. It's horrible! horrible!"

She again kept silent for a little space; then she said. "When I heard you say—that—in the boat, and get up to stay, I felt, suddenly, as if it was a cruel thing not to stay with you, too—as well as to save them."

She had been obliged to speak the last words loudly; for the wind rose suddenly and fiercely, and the shock of the water broke cruelly on the walls. And as she ceased came a terrible crash; the whole building croaked and swayed; there were heavy splashes in the water; and water spouted over them as they caught and clung to each other. Long hair was blown before his face. They held each other fast, panting and trembling. She freed a hand and drew aside her hair. There was a sound of water, running, trickling, and dropping. The calm moon pursuing her leisurely pathway, passed out from behind a cloud, and showed them that the platform at the other end of the house had given way, and the stack of chimneys opposite had fallen.

"If it had been these!" said she.

They crouched nearer together, each still holding to the other. The fear in each mind now was the fear of being divided, of losing all human companionship. The waters were rising faster—rising, as it seemed, with a malignant, hungry joy.

"It can't be long now," said the man.

"No," said she.

There were a few more life-long moments in which they sat silent, breathing hard. The wild gust of wind abated; the moon found a wide, open archway among the clouds; the face of the waters grew by comparison still again.

"And so," said he, "it was for me you staid, and even at the end I can't go away in peace without pulling down some one else. And you, who stand, are a stranger, and we shall die here together, strangers. Oh, the irony of this world! All my life I have been solitary and deserted. It has been my fault—no doubt it has been my fault; and new life is over. It is all too late, and there's no time."

She remained silent, and the monotonous pulse of the water throbbed below.

"But if, by any miracle, we should be saved, at [illegible] other now," said he. [illegible] the depths, [illegible] the shallows. If we were to be saved we should be like friends till we came to land and then you would go your way and I mine; and if we were to meet once a week for a twelvemonth we should speak to each other at first, and then we should nod and smile, and by and by we should pass and take no notice. No, what knowledge of our friendship we have does not belong to this life."

"You believe, then, in another?"

"It is hardly that I believe in another life, so much as that I can't believe in death. We could not be capable of so much, and desirous of so much, and nothing come. We have not half enough. I feel so much, much more. No, I am not afraid. There's more."

He in his turn was silent. Perhaps he forbore, out of pity, to put forth a word against her hope; perhaps in his soul, too, a like hope, which he had taken to be long dead began to stir and murmur.

The moon had put on, minute by minute, a fuller glory; it was illumining an arch of clouds, and beyond the arch lay measureless, liquid lucid depths. She looked and pointed upward. The full glow shone on her face. He saw in her dark eyes a slow ineffable softening; in all the lines of her features breathed a spirit of exultant reception.

"The open doorway of infinity," said he, fitting to this radiance its apt poetic description, but without anything of the poet's rapture or belief. Her lips moved to a recognizing smile.

"And can you look up to that and despair?" she asked.

"That has no voice for me. It is too far off, too silent, too unmoved. That glory may come back, as serene, to look down on my drowned face. But you have to die with me. What hope there is in life or death you have shown me. I don't know that it is lasting, or that it is good for much; but such as it is, it comes from you."

Again the water came rushing over the fallen chimneys, and they looked out in momentary apprehension. But the sudden torrent subsided, and the waters went on rising again, slowly as before.

He then quietly proceeded: "One thinks of life as the life one has known. To-night a glimpse has come to me of something that seems to make life worth going on with. It may be life on the other side of a division; I can't tell. I don't want to be carried back into the old life, but I do want life—the life that I dearly saw just now when we thought that our time was upon us. And I have found you standing with me upon the brink. We do not know each other, you say; we are not friends, and we can't be. I don't know. I only know that I would neither go on nor back alone."

Her hand, which still clung to his arm, trembled and was withdrawn, and in the next moment stole softly into his.

They sat quite silent, and the endless night drew on. Memories rose before each of them of hopes and dreams that had once been all in all, and were now small and faint and immeasurably distant. Around them, rising always, surged the persistent waters. Now and again gusts of wind awoke suddenly and brought a sweep of waves over the submerged masonry.

Presently, oozing drops began to creep between the chimneys behind them.

"We must go up higher," said the man. They quitted their sheltered nook, and, mounting, stood upon the platform of brick work. The wind flung itself upon them in fury. They clung to the chimneys and to each other and for a few minutes stood so, battling strenuously to keep their foothold.

The man cried out suddenly "Oh! if there were only some place for you! It is too hard a death for you. I am so sorry for you."

And even while he spoke the water was up about their feet, snatching and dragging at them.

"I am not sorry," she answered. "And oh, no! it is not hard, it is the best moment life has ever brought me!"

Her voice was blown away as it crossed her lips. It was only because they were uttered at his ear that he could hear her words. And his of reply, the winds snatched and carried away forever. The time of words was over. There was nothing now but hard-drawn breath, and the vain struggle of resistance and, then, a placid moon, shining over a waste of floods.

NEW YORK LOVERS.

Where Intrigues Are Carried On—Postoffice Corridor.

New York Letter.

The meeting places of lovers in New York are well defined. When a married woman is suspected of having an amour with some one outside of the family circle, the husband and the detectives in nine cases out of ten know pretty well where to look for her. The same is true of young girls. I have no doubt that a shrewd observer of the various phases of New York life could accurately gauge a woman's age, social condition, and tell whether she is married or single by knowing where she habitually met her lover. Married women are, of course, ever so much more crafty and sly than their spinster sisters. This is the result of experience. Girls choose the most romantic and agreeable spots; married women, with that large perception of the value of men's time and the decreased amount of sentiment which years inevitably bring to womankind, choose the spot most convenient for their lovers. The center for thousands of intrigues in New York is found in the New York postoffice. Every day I pass through the postoffice from the office to the barber's on to luncheon at the Astor House. Not infrequently I go there on business, and the result is that I pass along the corridor devoted to "Letters to be called for" on an average of two or three times a day. The scene is a suggestive one. At all hours of the day up to 5 o'clock at night one encounters women of various degrees of beauty, but always well dressed, hurrying up to the windows and immediately going away again. They never come in groups, are not acquainted with each other, pass the numerous men who stand around without a glance and get out of the building as soon as possible. The majority of them come down in the Fifth avenue stages, though quite a number come over from Brooklyn, get their letters and return over the bridge. I am continually amazed at the character of the women whom I pass there every day. I have been painfully surprised on one or two occasions to meet women whom I knew and whom I never suspected of carrying on intrigue. It is safe to assume that almost every woman that haunts this corridor of the postoffice has a [illegible] on hand. Women who want to make inquiries for letters that have gone astray go to the superintendent's office, and there is another department for letters that come from foreign countries. A particular section of the corridor is devoted simply to letters that have no street address, are mailed to the vicinity of New York, and are left until called for. Quite as many men call for letters of this sort as women, but they don't do it with half the grace or ta

Von Bulow in Hot Water.

Berlin Dispatch to the London Times.

Hans von Bulow, the eminent pianist, has just got himself into very hot water here. Responding to a very enthusiastic encore at a concert the other evening, he gave Meyerbeer's "Coronation March" from the "Prophete," as a voluntary, which in turn was loudly applauded; and this induced the master to turn to the audience and say: "Ladies and gentlemen, a few days ago I heard this march massacred in such a frightful manner at the circus Hulsen that I felt myself impelled to give you the opportunity of hearing it properly performed." The circus Hulsen thus referred to is none other than the opera house, which, as well as of the other royal theaters, Herr von Hulsen, who justly stands high in favor with the emperor, is intendant. Hans von Bulow's speech was received with icy coldness by his audience; some of them even hissed their idol; and though the present state of the musician's nerves and health is said to amply justify his classification with the *genus irritabile vatum*, it seems likely that he will be made to suffer for his rudeness by an action of slander or some other equally effective, if less formal, means of exacting vengeance ever at the disposal of persons in authority.

George Hall's Life Story.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, March 7.

If by any chance Mr. Browning wants material for a new "Dramatic Idyl" he should on no account miss the story of the man George Hall, whose release from twenty years' penal servitude was the occasion of a remarkable demonstration of welcome yesterday at Birmingham. Hall's description of prison life and his comparison of the different prisons in which he has spent half his life will be read with some interest, but there is a distinctly dramatic "note" in his account of the crime and its motive which almost recalls the words of some of Mr. Browning's characters: "She was my wife. But, only think! She left me on the first night of the marriage. She said she felt ill. 'Let me go with you,' I said; but no, she would go by herself. I didn't know where she went for a long time after. She came back next day, and we lived for some days together. Then she went away and never came back; and I flew to drink. Soon after I saw her in a theater with a man. They say I took out a knife and made for him; but I don't remember it. I was made with rage and drink. Well, I shot her through the head, and that's a fact."

When a Texas man went into the dining room of a Boston hotel and laid his revolver beside his plate everybody wondered at it, but the reason was not long forthcoming. He wanted to cut pie with his knife without interference.

THE DAYS OF THE PIONEER.

Meeting of the Pioneer and Historical Society of Oregon at Astoria.

ADDRESS BY REV. WILLIAM ROBERTS, D. D.

Memorial on the Death of Truman P. Powers—A Rapid Review of Early Events in the History of Oregon.

The Oregon Pioneer and Historical Society held its fourteenth annual meeting in Astoria on Tuesday morning, May 12th, in the spacious reception room of Rescue Engine Co. No. 2. Officers present, Hon. R. W. Morrison, vice president; E. C. Holden, recording secretary; W. H. Gray, corresponding secretary; directors, Col. James Taylor, John Hobson and J. H. D. Gray.

Several members and interested spectators were also present.

The vice president in taking his seat stated that it was his sad duty to announce that the president's chair was vacant, Mr. T. P. Powers having departed this life on the 11th day of July last.

After the reading and adoption of the minutes of last annual meeting and subsequent special meetings the recording secretary moved that the regular order of business be suspended and a committee of three be appointed by the chair to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of the late president, T. P. Powers.

The chair appointed E. C. Holden, Col. James Taylor and W. H. Gray as said committee. On motion the society then adjourned till 2 P. M.

The society met pursuant to adjournment at 2 P. M.

The committee on resolutions in reference to the death of Mr. T. P. Powers presented the following:

Whereas, It is the providence of God, the president of the Pioneer Historical society, T. P. Powers, has since the last meeting of this society been called by death from his earthly labors, and

Whereas, President T. P. Powers was a lifetime pre-eminently a true friend and honored member of this society at and since its first organization, and

Whereas, One of the last acts of his life was an endeavor to maintain and perpetuate the existence of the society through all time by donating to it two valuable building lots in the suburbs of the city of Astoria. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Truman P. Powers, the Pioneer and Historical society of Oregon has sustained the loss of an efficient presiding officer, and one of its most energetic and valuable members.

Resolved, That in the character of the late T. P. Powers, we recognize the elements that make a great and good man. In his death the state of Oregon deplores the loss of a pioneer whose efforts and examples have done much in advancing her to the exalted position she now occupies in the sisterhood of states.

Resolved, That this society extends its warmest sympathy to the surviving relatives of the deceased, and that a copy of these minutes be spread upon the records of this association.

E. C. HOLDEN,
JAMES TAYLOR,
W. H. GRAY,
Committee.

On motion the resolutions were adopted and ordered spread on the minutes.

The annual reports of the recording and corresponding secretaries, also of the treasurer, were read and adopted.

Officers for the ensuing year were then duly elected as follows: Hon. R. W. Thompson, President; John Hobson, Vice Pres; E. C. Holden, Rec. Sec; W. H. Gray, Cor. Sec; W. Van Dusen, Treas.; and Col. James Taylor, Capt. J. H. D. Gray, Mrs. W. W. Parker, Directors.

After the transaction of important and interesting business in connection with the library of the society, arranging for the free access of the public to the books, etc., and also in reference to continued effort toward securing the funds necessary for the erection of the Whitman monument the meeting adjourned to convene again at 7:30 P. M. in the Congregational church to listen to the annual address by Rev. William Roberts, a pioneer of 1847 and a member of the society.

At the hour mentioned a large and appreciative audience assembled in the Congregational church, and after some fine singing by an efficient choir and prayer by Rev. S. Wood, pastor of the church, the Rev. William Roberts, D.D., delivered the following

ADDRESS.

Mr. President, Fellow Citizens, Pioneers and Fellow Workers in Oregon:—As a citizen of this state, and pioneer of 1847, I am invited to speak to you on this fourteenth anniversary of the society. I congratulate you on your residence in this rising empire of the northwest—a country of vast extent healthful climate, fertile soil, mild and equable seasons, a land of plenty, unvisited by dearth, or tornado or pestilence, whose rivers and coasts abound in fish; vast forests are filled with timber of great value and almost fabulous dimensions, whose broad acres grow the finest wheat known on earth, and whose resources, if properly developed, are sufficient for the wants of the entire continent to-day. As I look over this gathering, and think of the commonwealth you are building up, I am reminded of what the venerable George Bancroft said a few weeks ago: "Certainly our great united commonwealth is the child of Christianity. It may with equal truth be asserted that modern civilization sprung into life with our religion—and faith in its principles is the life boat on which humanity has at divers times escaped the most threatening perils." This venerable man was once in the cabinet of President Polk as secretary of the navy, and gave the order, as acting secretary of war, for the occupation of California, and in 1846 became minister to Great Britain. It was after a very large experience as a man of the world that he gives the testimony I have quoted above, more appropriate, it seems to me, to this northwest coast than to any other part of the Union. The addresses of those who have preceded me remind me of what James II. said of Isaac Barrow: "He is an unfair preacher; he leaves nothing for any one else to say." These men being first in the mine, helped themselves to the biggest nuggets of historic gold, and I must content myself to give you some little gleanings along the line of personal observation for the last thirty-seven years. No one eye witness can see the whole of an extended field of battle. In moral and social conflicts the smoke of battle may [illegible] for the seeing, nor the wide extent, the length of time, and the multiplicity of means may allow no one eye to see the whole conflict.

I have been personally cognizant of the work going on on the Pacific coast for a full generation of men, and yet no doubt many important events have escaped my notice. One fact I want to recognize, just now: We are here from all points of the compass and represent all shades of opinion banded together in society for a common object.

Let us note some points of agreement:

First—We agree as to the priceless value of good citizenship.

Hence we welcome any and every good man and true woman, come they from whence they may.

We don't want people as immigrants who would not be missed at home, and contented when they got here, and free, as De Quincey puts it, from the vices of lying exaggeration and procrastination.

Second—We agree that the manufacture of this article (good citizenship) is worthy of all encouragement. The more good, thoroughly trained citizens a man and a woman bring to us and raise among us the better fellows they are—the more we like them: the fewer hoodlums and street Arabs we manufacture, the better and safer for our purses, our lives, our daughters and our homes.

Third—We agree that this historical society is a bond of peace and fraternity, not an arena of strife, where old grudges are fought out and where rods are kept in soak for people we don't like. For any orators of such a society to take occasion to show up the shortcomings of their fellows is not in good taste. We are a unit on that question.

Fourth—We agree there are clearly marked distinctions in human conduct. A drunkard is not as good as a sober man—a thief is not as good a citizen as an honest man—an idler who insists the world owes him a living, is not so good a man as the honest son of toil, who pays his debts and earns his living before God and man. Whatever therefore helps us to understand this clear distinction is a help to good citizenship and whatever darkens these distinctions blunts the moral sensibilities, hardens the heart, encourages the dangerous elements in society and puts in peril our safety. We are a unit on this also, once more.

Fifth.—The conscience power of society is the safeguard of the nation. It is not your army, nor your police, nor your constitution nor your courts, but something back of all this—underneath all this lie the very foundations of our social system, in the deep conscientious principles and convictions of right. These we shall never surrender and in these deep institutions of our nature lie the safety of society. Hence follows the great corollary, that he who helps to shape society, to train the youth in virtue and truth, to mold and educate the public conscience, is the friend of humanity, and is doing a great work for his fellows.

On the 24th of April, 1847, I first saw the Pacific coast. Our vessel dropt anchor in the bay of San Francisco, then an insignificant village of sixty-four tenements all told, counted from the quarter deck of the good bark Whitton, Captain Gelston, which had brought us safely around Cape Horn.

For six weeks I explored California, and then under instructions came up the coast to the Columbia river, stopping at this place a few hours and reaching Portland on the 29th of June, 215 days from New York. Such a voyage once in a man's life is a valuable experience. I am glad to have passed over it once, and could not wish to repeat it. Then were the days of the Mexican war. Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo and Chapultepec claimed the public attention, while the vessels that carried R. S. Maclay to China and J. H. Wilbur and others to Oregon were unnoticed, except by a few plain people who had faith enough in God and goodness to see how civilization springs into life with religion and how wisely the Polk administration acted when it cherished and encouraged our missionary societies to send laborers to this northwest coast. It may not be known to some of you that our mission stations were located by written permission from the United States government, signed by the secretary of war. I was not one of the original missionaries, and am entitled to no credit for their heroic virtues and no blame for their mistakes. I presume they made some mistakes. It is alleged they did. I need not defend them, and certainly shall not retaliate on their accusers. But the rather let us look up the virtues of our predecessors and cotemporaries, and cherish the precious fact that we live and are associated with some of the best men and women on the face of the earth. I shall be reminded perhaps that the bible speaks freely of the faults, and sins, even, of many of its characters, but then I answer God the infinitely wise Jehovah is the speaker, and I remember he has no grudge against us; but is our steadfast, unchangeable friend.

It is a fact worthy of notice in the settlement of Oregon that the church very largely antedates the government. The church sent laborers, lay as well as clerical, in 1834. Congress gave Oregon a territorial government in August, 1848.

In March, 1833, there was published by G. P. Disosway, in the New York *Advocate*, a letter from Wm. Walker detailing the visit of four Flathead Indians to Gen. Clark at St. Louis who had travelled 3000 miles, crossing the Rocky mountains to obtain religious information. Some trader had told them their worship was wrong, but that the whites, away towards the rising of the sun had a book which told them how to worship the great spirit. A national council had been called and these Indians were deputed to visit Gen. Clark, their great father, as they called him, who had explored their country and was now superintendent of Indian affairs. Two of these same Indians died in St. Louis the others set out for home, but nothing further is known of their history. The story created a profound sensation among the churches. A strong appeal, written by the late Dr. Wilbur Fisk, president of the Wesleyan university, resulted in the selection of Rev. Jason Lee and also Daniel Lee, who, together with Cyrus Shepherd and T. L. Edwards, constituting the first missionary party crossed the Rocky mountains in 1834 under the escort of Captain N. Wyeth. The Messrs. Lee and Shepherd entered heartily upon their work among the Indians, and found themselves in a harvest field where some encouragement and multiplied difficulties met them at every turn. It was soon seen that to do anything of value in the country, the mission must assume the shape of a colonization scheme in which goods, merchandise, farms and farmers, mechanics and laborers—in a word American citizens must bear a hand, or else little or nothing could be accomplished.

Reinforcements were promptly sent. In May, 1837, Dr. E. White and A. Beers came with their families. Others came in September of that year. In June, 1840 the great reinforcement, consisting of fifty-one persons, arrived in the Lausanne. George Abernethy was among them, who subsequently was elected governor under the provisional government for two terms. Two circumstances now arose which changed the complexion of affairs materially.

First—The missionaries laboring among the Indians found the death rate among the children most fearful. It seemed the whole race was doomed to extinction. And

Second—American settlers began to come into the country, and instead of labor being demanded among the Indians, who were dying off so rapidly, special attention must be given to the emigrants, coming from all the states in the Union.

This state of things rendered it no longer necessary to maintain a mission colony with farms and cattle and tradesmen, and accordingly in 1843 Rev. George Gary, a man of large experience and sent out by the mission board to carefully ascertain the exact condition of the several stations, sell off cattle, horses, etc., now no longer needed in the changed condition of affairs, and thus making the most of the mission property, dismissing the secular members thereof, adapted the labors of the missionaries to the altered condition of society. When Mr. Gary had completed the business arrangements for which he came to the coast, Wm. Roberts, accompanied by James H. Wilbur, was sent to take his place to carry forward the work among all classes, and make the most of the labors already performed.

The Dalles mission was then transferred into the hands of Dr. Whitman, representing the A. B. C. F. M., who, it was believed could more effectually carry on missionary work among the Indians, while the Methodist church gave more especial attention to labor among American citizens.

Scarcely three months had elapsed when the terrible massacre of Wailatpu took place, and was followed by the horrors of the Cayuse war. Thus missionary labors among the Indians were rendered largely impossible by circumstances utterly beyond their control.

It has become quite fashionable on these occasions to speak of the missionaries as not having done the work for which they were sent to the country. So late as the "Occasional Address" for 1881 these words were used: "While I agree with the generally accepted opinion that the primary object for which the missionaries were sent to this land was an entire failure, still I think just credit is not generally accorded them for the influence their presence and establishment here had in hastening and facilitating the settlement of the country." These are the remarks of a friend, intended rather to vindicate the missionaries. But we admit no such entire failure and do not choose to adopt the opinion. The following facts appear. The missionaries came in advance of the settlers.

They did such work among the Indians as was fairly possible, certainly not as much as they could wish, and were successful in leading many of them to Christ. Scores of them were converted.

For reasons already named the work was limited among these heathen people, as it always must be when a superior race comes in contact with an inferior one. The heathen take on the vices of the civilized race much more readily than their virtues.

It has been a great misfortune that we have had five or six Indian wars since 1847. I was witness to a skirmish in August of that year and its history is largely the history of Indian troubles. A party of ten men who had packed across the plains came into The Dalles on Sunday morning and camped near by. On Monday the immigrants said the Indians had stolen their property and they had taken a mule belonging to the Indians by way of reprisal. All was excitement. As the packers came up toward the house leading the mule Equator, the chief of the Wascopams seized the mule, thereupon a man named Shepherd shot him. The Indians instantly killed Shepherd, and several were wounded on both sides. The white men drew off on the plain and the Indians gathered around their fallen chief. The situation was critical. The whites fled quickly. We buried the dead and cared for the wounded, and at sundown on Monday I started with a crew of Indians to bring the governor up from Oregon City to quiet up matters and heal the breach. The following Monday the governor held a council adjusted all matters as well as possible, made an exchange of presents according to Indian custom, and thus the matter ended. But what, you inquire, caused the row? Simply this: One of the wounded whites confessed that they enticed some Indian women into their camp for lewd purposes (slaves were generally furnished for this purpose). They had stolen or taken a sack of clothing, and then followed the effort at reprisal and the effusion of blood, and the expense and trouble of a journey to Oregon City and back, and fearful danger to the mission families, thirteen persons in all, and all to gratify brutal lust. Now, I saw the excited parties, witnessed the killing, the flight, the danger; I paid the expense of settling the difficulty, and I fully believe the man told the truth when he gave the above reason as the cause of it all.

This man was shot in the arm and during the confusion he came unobserved into the mission house, where he was secreted until we would send him unobserved by the Indians down to the Willamette. Now, had you heard the stories some of these men circulated of their treatment by the missionaries, you would have thought them a hard set; whereas they were treated with the greatest kindness, of which I was an eye-witness.

The Cayuse war was brought on by the cruel murder of Dr. M. Whitman and wife and the mission family, consisting of some fourteen or more persons, on the 29th November, 1847. It was a horrid massacre. A personal witness of it all came to live in our family—an intelligent child of some 13 summers, Kate Sager, whose two brothers were butchered at the time. She was in our family until her marriage, and, often wanted, with almost morbid eagerness, to detail the sorrowful scene.

A couple of simple facts, in connection with the Cayuse war may not be out of place. During the winter of 1847 and 1848 the legislature was called at Oregon City to devise measures for carrying on the war. Money was needed to send a messenger to Washington. The superintendent of the Methodist mission was applied to for $1,500 to aid in the emergency, Jesse Applegate (noble man that he was and is) was the commissioner in the case. I furnished the funds. This is the first fact. Please remember these were trust funds, not my own money, and there was no security, none whatever. It took some courage to handle the money then, for we lived by faith largely in those times. The second item I care to notice borders on the ludicrous. I said money was needed. The legislature thought we needed divine guidance as well, and it was proposed the ministers of Oregon City should open the session each morning with prayer, they arranging among themselves which particular one should officiate. When the hour came a Romish priest named McCormac (not my genial friend of the Seaman's Bethel), quite another man fresh from the auld country, and he remarked on this wise: "I will not allow any man to make a prayer for my people. Some of my people are members of this body. Let the people pray for themselves. It is not necessary for anybody to pray here. I will not allow any man to pray for my people." Well, this was a curious spectacle. Some one moved to dispense with prayers that morning, and elect a chaplain later in the day. I need hardly say the priest was excused. With the events of the several wars with the Yakimas, the Rogue rivers, the Modocs and the Nez Perces, you are familiar. What, with these several wars, together with the discovery of gold in California, never forgetting our own civil war, for we were many times within a few hairbreadths of outbreak in our own midst, it has been a difficult task to keep the water line of morals up to the point of the early provisional government. We once had a prohibitory liquor law here, before it was had in Maine, but we lost it, and there must be some grand work done before we can reach it again. Please remember, my young friends, your parents and predecessors were men and women of iron frame, of hardened muscle, and of courageous heart. There rise up before me the bronzed features of Jason Lee, Marcus Whitman, David Leslie, Elkana Walker, A. F. Waller, and of honorable women not a few. I am reminded of an incident related by Dr. C. H. Fowler:

> Bishop Ames was invited to share the carriage of a German baron on the occasion of the great military review in Washington at the close of the war. They had a favorable position for viewing the procession. Hour after hour the soldiers marched by. There rumbled the field artillery; there crowded by with dripping sides and champing mouths the cavalry, and there tramped the unwearying infantry. At one time there passed a brigade newly clothed for the day—every uniform clean and beautiful, every bayonet and sword polished and gleaming. The drill was perfect. The men were at the top of their condition. Every motion and look bespoke the soldier. As they marched by the baron turned around to Bishop Ames and said, "Bishop, those men can whip the world." Presently there followed by in the procession some old veterans, just as they came from their long campaigns in the south. They were soiled and ragged. One man had one leg of his pants patched out by strange cloth; another had no coat; another had a tea-kettle strung on his gun over his shoulder; another had part of a ham on his bayonet. So they represented the breaking up and utilities of the camp. They rolled along with an easy, swinging gait, ousting, laughing, occasionally imitating some animal, giving a bark or a howl, or a screech, yet keeping step and in line. As these men, with their tattered uniforms and tattered flags, went by, the baron sprang up and, throwing his arms around Bishop Ames, said, "My Gott! Pishop, these men could whip the devil!"

So, it seems to me, the heroic men who have settled Oregon could whip the "worldly flesh and the devil." I do not like to hear anyone say these men entirely failed in the work they came to accomplish. It is not true; they were not a failure. Mistakes have been made in Oregon, no doubt. Among others the following. I think it was a mistake to set too high an estimate on the value of the mission property at the Dalles. That business should have been settled twenty years ago; but some persons in New York overvaluing our claim, much to our prejudice, held on to it and lost it. Knowing more of the original transactions than any man now alive, and fully believing in the equity of our claim, I am of the opinion a mistake was made, not here, but in New York

That noble son of Mars, Major General Canby, together with Rev. Dr. Thomas, lost his life in the lava beds in northern California at the time of the Modoc war by a mistake—trusting to the honor of Captain Jack, the rascally Modoc chief.

When the leader of the noble 600 at Balaklava, immortalized in song, led his band into the valley of death he quietly observed, "Somebody has blundered." Having learned from one of the four commissioners that General Canby was told by the interpreter they would be assassinated if they went unprotected to hold that council with these treacherous Indians, according to them all the rights they would to commissioners from the court of St. George or St. James. I asked my friend Dr. Cabbaness, now before me, why did Canby and Thomas and Meacham and Dyer go into that council uncovered by the guns of their men. Orders from Washington, he replied, was the explanation. Now, I doubt if any living man knows more of this sad matter, which cost the lives of two grand men, than Dr. Cabbaness, who was present, arranged for the meeting, and nursed the wounded Meacham back to life again. Too much importance was attached to treating with heathen rascality. A very costly mistake.

Some of you came to this country to teach. There was much need of it, just as there is in all parts of the union. You have taught geography until everybody knows that the United States is bounded on the west not by the Alleghenies, nor the Mississippi, nor Rocky mountains, but by the Pacific ocean, and the great American desert is sunk into Symmes hole, or into nonentity. You have taught engineering. It is now well known that a farm wagon freighted with an apple orchard, and pear and peach and plum and cherry trees and all manner of fruit, can cross the plains, to say nothing of the iron horse and his magnificent deeds and doings. You have taught something of mathematics. The whole is greater than any of its parts. The great American government is greater than any single one of its states. The lad who enlisted in Louisville, Kentucky, and marched southwest for ten days and still camped in Kentucky, and wrote home to his father saying, "If the United States is bigger than Kentucky it is awful big," has since learned some geography and some mathematics. Some men are studying sociology and finance very closely. This, when reduced, its last analysis includes among others the value of the longest pole in relation to the persimmons, and that he must have a very long spoon who sups with the devil. A vast amount of labor has been performed, governmental, educational, reformatory, religious. I represent a church (and it is but one of several churches) that has done fifteen years of missionary preparation and thirty five years of conference labor, and had up to 1876 gathered into the church from the world 16,000 persons on trial as church members. I wish to add my testimony in this important fact: Oregon belongs to the U. S. largely, if not wholly, in consequence of missionary enterprise. I can scarcely conceive a more difficult task than that which confronted Jason Lee and his associates when they reached this country fifty years ago, and fully realized the situation. The base of supplies was practically 20,000 miles away, and a long time was required to give or receive advices. The ground was occupied by a powerful foreign company, extremely jealous of America, ready most shrewdly to checkmate any and every step that would look toward American settlement. If these missionaries show their certificates obtained from the American Secretary of War, it only confirmed the suspicion that after all it may only prove a skirmish line, thrown out by the United States to open the way for a final ejectment of the English traders, from a very profitable traffic with the natives. No sufficient supplies it was seen could be obtained for American settlers from the stores of the Hudson Bay company. It was therefore a necessity for the missionaries to furnish themselves with sup-

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NEWCASTLE, N. S. W., May 15.—Sailed—Br sh
LONDON, May 15.—Cleared—Br k Royal Alice,
San Francisco.
LIVERPOOL, May 13.—Sailed—Br bk Estrella de
Chili, Victoria.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!
SLAB WOOD—$1 25 PER LOAD—FROM WEED

ZAN BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
BROOMS AND WOODEN WARE, AND
IMPORTERS OF WILLOW WARE
Nos. 13 and North Front St.

"SUNSET" COX.

The Gorgeous Article which Gave him his Sobriquet.

Cincinnati Enquirer

In 1853 Mr Cox became editor of the Ohio *Statesman* and a resident of Columbus. Several things happened to Mr Cox in Columbus which had a most important bearing on his subsequent career. Not the least of these was the attaching to his name of the sobriquet "Sunset." There are in Columbus to this day old printers who tell how Mr Cox came into the composing room one evening and described to the foreman a wonderful sunset scene which he had just been watching.

"Why don't you write it out?" said the practical man of type.

"I never thought of it," returned the editor. But he set to work, and in the Statesman of next day, May 19, 1853, there appeared the following gorgeous article, to which he owes the nickname ever since applied to him:

"A GRAND OLD SUNSET."

What a stormful sunset was that of last night! How glorious the storm and how glorious the setting of the sun! We do not remember ever to have seen the like on our round globe. The scene opened in the west with a whole horizon full of golden interpenetrating lustre, which colored the foliage and brightened every object in its own rich dyes. The colors grew deeper and richer until the golden lustre was transformed into a storm cloud full of finest lightning, which leaped in dazzling zigzags all around and over the city. The wind arose with fury, the slender shrubs and giant trees made obeisance to its majesty. Some even snapped before its force. The strawberry beds and grass plots "turned up their whites" to see Zephyrus march by. As the rain came and the pools formed and the gutters hurried away, the thunder roared grandly and the fire bells caught the excitement and rung with hearty chorus. The south and east received the copious showers, and the west all at once brightened up in a long polished belt of azure worthy of a Sicilian sky. Presently a cloud appeared in the azure belt in the form of a castellated city. It became more vivid, revealing strange forms of peerless fanes and alabaster temples and glories rare and grand in this mundane sphere. It reminds us of Wordsworth's splendid verse in his "Excursion":

> "The appearance instantaneously disclosed
> Was of a mighty city—boldly say
> A wilderness of buildings—sinking far
> And self withdrawn into a wondrous depth,
> Far sinking into splendor without end."

But the city vanished only to give place to another isle, where the most beautiful forms of foliage appeared, imaging a paradise in the distant and purified air. The sun, wearied of the elemental commotion, sank behind the green plains of the west. The "great eye of heaven" went not down without a dark brow hanging over its departing light. The rich flush of the unearthly light had passed and the rain had ceased when the solemn church bells pealed, the laughter of children out and joyous after the storm is heard with the carol of birds, while the forked and purple weapon of the skies still darted illumination around the Starling college, trying to rival its angles and leap into the dark windows. Candles were lighted. The piano strikes up. We feel that it is good to have a home—good to be on earth where such revelations of beauty and power may be made. And as we can not refrain from reminding our readers of everything wonderful in our city, we have begun and ended our feeble etching of a sunset which comes so rarely that its glory should be committed to immortal type."

PET CATS' PICTURES.

A Craze that has Come out of the Instantaneous Process in Photography.

"It was expected," said a west side photographer, "that instantaneous photography would result in some interesting scientific revelations. And so it has, but by far the most conspicuous result of the instantaneous process is the vast number of photographs of cats in the possession of the great American people.

"You see," the photographer went on, "about nine tenths of the household pets in the cities are cats. Allowing then that the increase in the numbers of other pets photographed has been proportionately great, the grand total seems still to consist principally of pictures of cats. There is this also to be remembered: that the instantaneous process is the only one you can depend upon for a good picture of Thomas or Tabby, and the discovery of that process has made easy work of what was once uncertain and uphill business.

"It is a fact in natural history," continued the man of the camera, with a learned air, "that the cat is almost the only creature which loses not a minute unless for a moment when it hears an unusual sound. Men who hunt rabbits without dogs give a shout, which, when they catch sight of their game, the rabbit hears and stays motionless for a moment, and in that moment the hunter takes aim and pops him. [illegible] What would a cat do in the same circumstances? Still [illegible] a streak. [illegible] of [illegible]

"Suppose you succeed in making a cat lie still [illegible] till you have stepped out of the camera [illegible]. Then the man at the camera [illegible] to attract [illegible] that she will look like a [illegible]. What does she do? Well, her spine [illegible] the hairs on it to tip forward, her tail [illegible] as big as your arm. It is a good time then to abandon the work. She thinks [illegible] up a job on her and makes a break for the skylight.

"But the quick as-a-wink method," said the man, "dry and wet plates has done away with all this. It is quick enough to photograph greased lightning, and with it the historic cats of Kilkenny could have been pictured just as they would have looked if they were as quiet as the camera when their memorable conflict was at its hottest. A handsome cat makes a very pretty photograph, and the popularity of pictures of pet cats has grown so much that there is almost a craze in fashionable life for having the Toms and Tabbies of the household reproduced on imperial cards and displayed in velvet frames on brackets and chimney pieces.

"A cat looks natural from any point of view," said the magician of the dark room, speaking now from the standpoint of an artist. "Cats are incapable of putting on either the deplorably wretched or ineffably silly look that most human subjects unconsciously choose between. But the effect of a cat picture may be easily increased by a little artistic work before the camera, [illegible]. The preference of the girls who bring their feline pets up from the carriages in which they have brought them is for large cats, tiger marked. Maltese is usually the style of cat, but something vastly more to be prized is a good specimen of the bright reddish yellow tiger marked variety that shows with such effect on a ridgepole by the pale light of the moon. A well bred cat of that order of architecture and school of coloration with an easy disposition and a fine voice is invaluable."

A Mashin' Discount.

Washington Star

The case of Captain C. C. Duncan, shipping commissioner of New York, who sued the New York *Times* for $100,000 and got a verdict of twelve cents, recalls an episode in the life of a visitor in a little southern town several years ago. The village auctioneer was riding up and down the sandy street on a pretty bad case of horse flesh, for which he was vainly trying to get a bid. "Who will give $5,000 for this elegant saddle horse? She is described as a sparkling and as swift as a deer. She has the training of a war horse, is as playful as a kitten and knows more than most people. Who'll give five thousand? Anything less would be robbery of her owner, and an insult to the noble beast on the face of this earth. She has made her record on the race course, and during the war also never flinched from a Yankee gun. Who'll give five thousand? How much will anybody give, gentlemen? I leave it to your honor to make a bid. What do you think such a noble creature is worth? Will anybody dare to give less? How much do I hear?" After a long and anxious pause a voice on the sidewalk was heard to exclaim in clear, distinct and deliberate tones: "Two dollars and a half!" "Take her!" was the quick response of the auctioneer as he nearly threw the miserable parody on horseflesh on her haunches by the vigor with which he reined her in lest the offer might be recalled—"take her, Colonel, she's your'n. But it's a blazin' discount."

A Brilliant Scheme to Get Rich Right Off.

From the Syracuse Herald

The fertile brain of "Low" Smith has invented a plan for increasing the profits of farming. He says that he has two bushels of potato bugs, which he collected and saved last year. All the farmers in his vicinity he believes have run short on potato bugs. He will sell his bugs at a dollar a pint, the buyer to pay for killing or propagation. If the bugs are not all sold within three days Mr. Smith solemnly affirms that at the dead of night he will take Caroline and the dogs and the bugs and disseminate those bugs among the fields of the country round about. Mr Smith makes this announcement as a friendly warning.

MR. ARTHUR'S FINE TACT.

How the Polite President Baffles Visitors who are at all Inquisitive.

Courier-Journal

A gentleman calling on the president a few days ago said to him: "Mr President, I understand you have written a letter announcing your determination to withdraw from the list of presidential candidates." Mr Arthur smiled.

"I hope it is not true," continued the caller. Mr Arthur still smiled.

"If you should withdraw now," the visitor rattled on, "it would discourage your friends and almost insure Mr Blaine's nomination."

Mr Arthur looked bored. He took out a pen and began to sharpen it. "Isn't that a lovely view?" he said, pointing to a window. "Spring seems to be really here at last. Look, you can see the church steeples of Alexandria in the distance. A friend told me the other day that one could make out the steeple of Washington's old church with a good glass. I tried it and found it to be true," continued the president, taking up a glass and adjusting the focus. "There is the little red shaped tower and the cross. How it glistens in the sunlight. Try for yourself, sir."

The visitor placed his eye to the telescope.

"They say," continued Mr Arthur, in reply to another leading question, "that Washington was very regular in his attendance at church. I have visited the place; the seats were hacked in a shocking manner, the work of relic hunters, I believe."

"And really you must call again," said Mr Arthur as the gentleman rose to go. "I shall be delighted to see you."

After his visitor had departed Mr Arthur resumed the sharpening of his pencil. The faint shadow of a smile was lurking around his mouth.

Do Girls Swear?

Philadelphia *Progress* says: Most any girl who is frank will tell you, etc., that most girls do swear upon occasions. Their swearing is not shocking, except as all swearing is shocking, and that any bad done by the weaker sex is worse than if done by ours. Girls swear as they smoke cigarettes, when nobody is about, and because they think it does them good. They keep their swearing as a secret gratification, or no one is better satisfied than themselves how badly the habit would fit them. The swearing of girls, such as it is, is a mere declaration of power and independence. "We can swear if we choose, and we will swear when we want to." But they are careful, very careful, as to when and where. No girl ever swears when really angry. Then she cries. Swearing is a weapon she does not know how to use. Her swearing means nothing. It never even goes up as high as the big D. It is all small, very small d's, and a combination of genuine oaths so mixed that all their vigor is gone.

The Lull in English Literature.

From the London Spectator

The lull in the production of first class fiction and indeed of good literature generally is very striking. There are books coming out without end, some of them good books, scores of them reaching a fair average of originality and adding their quota of knowledge or of enjoyment to the general store, but nobody gives us enchaining books—above all, enchaining fictions. There never were very many, but the supply never ran out so completely as it has done recently, when we have been driven to think a naturalist's slightly tedious account of the Indians of Guiana, most insignificant folk, hardly 20,000 in all—the most nutritive book of a year. It is partly accident, we dare say, the dead ing world standing by to watch one of those intervals which divide literary periods and give second rate men their long hoped for chance, and we know that a year or even a decade is as short a time in the history of literature as in the history of a people or of a timber tree. But suppose it should prove otherwise? There have been long lulls in English literary history, and the Americans are English, and for a century and a half produced literature next to nothing. The English world, growing American, reading newspapers insatiably, learning to watch foreign politics as Americans do, as if they were operas performed for their amusement, or worse still fights in the arena, and listening to the whole world with a thirsty curiosity which is not ennobling, or at all events is not conducive to any such concentration of thought as new production requires. The news too is chiefly distracting. There is no great cause about which men grow passionate, no immense event that has happened, even if it be true that immense events necessarily produce fine literature, which, after the experience of America since the civil war and of Germany since she attained unity, we should seriously doubt. The religious movement, though most marked and interesting, tends to dissolve old faith, not produce new ones, and has not shown the vivifying power which 300 years ago when the [illegible] its last blow and miracle of miracles to a world that seemed dying of sterility, the renaissance arrived. The signs of another renaissance are not visible yet either in literature or art, and it may be that no one will arrive, and after the middle-aged who therefore must put up till death with work poor in itself and which the minds once fed on the strongest meat and natural a little unsusceptible to the new. Suppose that for thirty years publishers must be content with studies of the old, with reprints such as now delight the world—to the rage of the lovers of thought who hate these only heavy octavos and *éditions de luxe*—and with such books of observation as travel and physical inquiry and political watchfulness may yield. It is a dreary thought, but it is a possibly true one, and if it proves true there will be to the lovers of literature and compensation for all our triumphs in science and in mastering such secrets of nature as yield money. What consolation is it to a Spenser or even a Josiah Mason—who did at least make pens and so was of some use to the thoughtful—if the muses now were never again till they are bid under pain to be taken out of themselves by a book?

Herbert Spencer on "The Sins of Legislators."

Popular Science Monthly

In a paper read to the Statistical Society in May 1873 by Mr. Janson, vice president of the Law Society, it was stated that from the statute of Merton (20 Henry III) to the end of 1872 there had been 18,110 public acts, of which he estimated that four-fifths had been wholly or partially repealed. He also stated that the number of public acts repealed wholly or partly or amended during the three years 1870-72 had been 3532, of which 2759 had been totally repealed. To see whether this rate of repeal has continued I have referred to the annually issued volumes of the public general statutes for the last three sessions. Leaving out amended acts and enumerating only acts entirely repealed, the result is that in the last three sessions there have been repealed separately or in groups 650 acts belonging to the present reign. This of course is greatly above the average rate, for there has of late been an active clearance of the statute book going on. But making every allowance we might infer that within our own time repeals have mounted some distance into the thousands. Doubtless a number of them have been of laws that were obsolete; others have been demanded by changes of circumstances, though seeing how many of them are of quite recent acts this has not been a large cause; others simply because they were inoperative, and others have been consequent on the consolidations of numerous acts into single acts. But unquestionably in multitudinous cases repeals came because the acts had proved injurious. We talk glibly of such changes, we think of ancient legislation with indifference. We forget that before laws are abolished they have generally been inflicting evils more or less serious, some for a few years, some for tens of years, some for centuries. Change your vague idea of a bad law into a definite idea of it as an agency operating on people's lives, and you see that it means so much of pain, so much of illness, so much of mortality. A vicious form of legal procedure, for example, either enacted or tolerated, entails on suitors costs or delay or defeat. What do these imply? Loss of money, often ill spared, great and prolonged anxiety, frequently consequent illness, unhappiness of family and dependents, children stinted in food and clothing—all of them miseries which bring after them multitudinous remoter miseries. Add to which there are the far more numerous cases of those who, lacking the means or the courage to enter on lawsuits and submitting to frauds, are impoverished and have a misery to bear the pains of body and mind which ensue. Seeing then that bad legislation means injury to men's lives, judge what must be the total amount of mental distress, physical pain and raised mortality which these thousands of repealed acts of parliament represent!

Jerusalem for the Pope.

Paris Gaulois

A few days ago, en on [illegible] travelling incognito, of Herr Bismarck arrived here and stopped at the residence of M. de Schlözer, the Prussian ambassador to the pope. The emissary was subsequently received at the vatican and then at once returned to Germany. The Catholic papers make a note of these proceedings, giving it to be understood that the affair was concerning the pope's departure without, however, entering into further details. To-day it is rumored that the emissary had come to tell Leo XIII that Germany, in case his holiness would leave Rome, would see to it that Jerusalem would be ceded to him in entire sovereignty, as there definitely establish the holy seat. It is not stated what the pope's reply was, but there is every reason to believe that the pope would never consent to leave Rome without intention of return, for that he might seek a temporary asylum outside of Italy, but never a new capital.

As such an asylum it is objected that Jerusalem is too far from the center of Catholic countries, but the pope would find himself relegated to the borders of Mohammedan, Orthodox Greek and Buddhist religions, and that he has already declared for a place of sojourn nearer home. England offers him Malta, and other hospitable powers places at about an equal distance, thus Austria a town in Tyrol, the principality of Monaco its own capital, France it is said the Hyères islands, etc.

The question of Jerusalem as the new capital has already been raised several times, and the cradle of Christianity would certainly be more worthy of receiving the holy seat than any other city. Should the pope be induced to fix his permanent residence there, several questions would arise. Would the Ottoman empire cede Jerusalem to the pope? Would it be sustained in its resistance by a European power? Would, for instance, Russia allow the center of Catholicity to be transferred so near to her borders? These reflections naturally occur to Catholics and Italians who regard the papacy as the source of Italy's greatness. Those who only consider the difficulties of the moment and see an opportunity of getting rid of them would be delighted with the success of the project attributed to Herr Bismarck—the departure of the pope to Jerusalem.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

SATURDAY, May 17.

Clear warm weather again rules. To-day the entire coast reports clearing weather. Eastern Oregon and Washington points note a thermometer ranging from 60 at Pendleton and Willows to 69 and 64 at Riparia, Walla Walla, Wallula and Blalock's. At Dayton and Umatilla it reaches 68 and 74. The regular June freshet is approaching, but every day of warm weather now lessens the probability of a flood. At Ripa is the Snake is 12 feet 4 inches above low water. The Columbia at Dalles is 1 feet inches and at Bonneville 18 feet above. At Portland the Willamette marked 13 feet at noon and for the last few days has risen inches each 24 hours.

Overland receipts include 10 bbls, 175 bxs dried apples, bbls molasses, 69 cs, 160 cs lard, 30 tcs hams, 6 kgs maple sugar, 1 csk prunes, 71 kgs syrup, 14 cs bacon, cs cheese, 10 cs corn meat, tubs butter, 60 [illegible] 172 kgs nails, 4 cs cigarrettes, 220 kgs tobacco.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours: 2 ctls wheat, 1166 bbls flour, 213 ctls oats, 2 ct s bran, 114 ctls millstuff, 336 sks potatoes, 60 [illegible] hides, cs eggs, 6 bxs fruit, 11 pkgs butter, 200 bbls lime. Also 2744 ctls wheat, 820 bbls flour, [illegible] hides from the eastern section.

SALMON SHIPMENTS—Per steamer State of California to San Francisco: Eureka P Co, 38; A Booth & Co, 330; West Coast Pkg Co, [illegible]; Hanthorn, 134; Sam Elmore, [illegible]; total, 16 cases.

IMPORTS—Per steamer Columbia from San Francisco: 497 [illegible] 31 bbls, 74 bxs, 10 kgs, 30 sks sugar, 60 cs, 15 kgs, 4 bbls syrup, 234 sks, 74 cs, 36 bdls [illegible] flour, 248 sks rice, 97 bls salt, 64 cs, 191 kgs pickles, 94 sks beans, 99 pkgs tea, 16 cs canned goods, 7 tins match, 1 bbl, 3 cs cream tartar, 1 cs blue, 10 cs bak powder, 48 cs soda and sal [illegible], 45 cs bu [illegible] files, 6 cs lye, 5 cs axle grease, 98 bls, 7 bbls meal, 20 pkgs spice, 10 cs extract, 30 [illegible] paste, 13 [illegible] kgs sauce, 24 cs wash powder, 1170 bxs soap, 41 cs pine tar, [illegible] cs candy, 31 cs, 6 sks nuts, 30 kgs, 5 bls vinegar, 49 bxs dried fruit, 1 cs dates, 4 cs figs, 1 sk, 1 bbl currants, 40 cs crackers, cs beef, cs sardines, 380 pkgs raisins, 37 cs prunes, 13 bxs dried apples, 13 cs codfish, 3 cs honey, 10 cs cheese, 70 bxs butter, 8 sks dried peaches, 10 bbls, 10 sks cocoanuts, 64 sks potatoes, 60 bxs bananas, 8 cs limes, 59 cs lemons, 258 bxs oranges, 130 sks corn, 300 sks ground barley, 100 bbls plaster, 78 sks hair, 101 bls bags, 7 bls bagging, 4 cls rope, [illegible] bxs tin, 1 bx nails, 30 kgs tobacco, 40 cs cigars.

WHEAT—All foreign markets are quiet and in more or less neglect. England is enjoying seasonable weather and has noted less of the extremes the present spring than is usual. Crops are consequently in a satisfactory condition. The Chicago market nearly recovered yesterday's loss and notes a better feeling. San Francisco reports little doing on spot, but futures being considered cheap more contracts are being made. A number of vessels having been chartered to load in September or later shippers are now securing themselves. The local market is neglected and quotations are not obtainable. The offer of $1 47½ for valley is not pressed, and shippers are altogether indifferent. Millers see no promising outlet for flour other than in a local way. They consequently grind very little.

OATS—Stocks again show a marked reduction, buying being more freely indulged at 47@49c for best feed qualities. Dealers are well stocked and it is doubted if values can be advanced for some time. No reports of the acreage in oats at present are obtainable, but the good prices of the present season has no doubt had a tendency to increase the acreage.

MILLSTUFF—Stocks only fair and values are easily maintained.

PROVISIONS—A quantity of eastern came in to day. Values for good qualities are steady at Bacon 11 [illegible]c, country cured hams 13@14c, shoulders 8@9c, eastern hams 16½@17c and firm. Lard is only steady, quote best local in 10 and 5 lb tins 13@13½c, common in tins 12c, kegs 11@12c, eastern in pails 13½@14c.

DRIED FRUIT—A good demand rules and importations are quite free. Values are without change.

POTATOES—Choice sell at $1@1 10 per cental, but the market is weak and movement light. New California not in favor.

HIDES, ETC.—A weaker market is reported from San Francisco, probably due to local causes, as eastern advices are unchanged. Pelts, furs and deer skins sell promptly here at good prices.

POULTRY—Chickens range to-day at $5, under light request and plentiful stock. Young ducks sold up to $1 in a small way. Old will not bring late prices.

BUTTER—One commission house reports a general [illegible] up of old stock, good quality bringing appearance at 15 cents. Valley dairies are sending forward more liberally, resulting in lessened importations. We quote local good cuts for fair to good with advance for fancy dairy. California roll firmer at 20c. Eastern tub irregular.

EGGS—A good demand was had this morning and 22½ cents was obtained. The undertone is rather better.

SHIPPING NOTES.

Br ship Rhoran [illegible] 13 with [illegible] wheat by Albion Clur [illegible] has arrived out in a passage of 124 days.

[illegible] May 18.

The State of California reached S F at 8 A M.

The Bor [illegible] is loading in stock at Yallion's.

The Brit [illegible] Jessie Jamieson came in to-day from Victoria. She loads salmon at Astoria.

The Oregon sailed from S F at 10 A M.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.

Freights—Spot market quiet. Several iron vessels have been chartered to arrive at 40s Cork, U K. September loading.

Wheat—Very little demand. For No 1 shipping $1 50 bid, $1 52½ asked; small sales of good California milling at $1 55; No 1 white, seller the year, $1 58@1 58¾; buyer the year after July $1 65. Sales on call were 1600 tons.

Flour—Market quiet with price against sellers.

Barley—There is more selling pressure and the market is unfavorably affected by heavy receipts. Sales: No 1 feed [illegible]; futures are lower. No 1 feed, seller June 80c, seller the season, buyer the season 86@87c, buyer the year 90c. Sales on call were 3000 tons.

Oats—Market well supplied and dull at last prices.

Grain Bags—Sales on call of 50,000 Calcutta's, $7 [illegible] buyer July.

Potatoes—New $1@1 37½; old [illegible] ask at last quotations.

Hides—Dry usual selection, weak and dull at 18½@20c; calf skins, 1 [illegible] 2c.

Tallow—Dull at 7c.

Salmon—[illegible] sales Columbia river reported. Values nominal at $1 [illegible] for export.

Lard—Quote 11½@12c for east ern in 3 and 10 lb tins.

Hams and Bacon—Easy at unchanged quotations.

Wool—No change in values. The majority of buyers are holding back to obtain concessions.

Eggs—California fresh choice firm; eastern [illegible].

Butter—Firm, owing to a reduction of stocks. California fresh roll 20@25c.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 17.

Wheat unsettled, flour quiet, wool steady.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

PORT DISCOVERY, May 17—Arrived—Schr Martha W. Tuft, Chicago and Premier, San Francisco.

PORT TOWNSEND, May 17—Arrived—Str City of Chester, Brooklyn, Otago and Premier, San Francisco.

May 16—Arrived—Schr John B Miller, San Francisco.

ASTORIA, May 17—6 P M—Clear, wind northwest.

PORT DISCOVERY, May 17—Arrived—Bk [illegible] Stevens, San Francisco. Sailed—Bk C C Funk, San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17—Arrived—Br sh City of Delhi, Newcastle, N S W; stm Queen of the Pacific, Seattle; bk Aureola, Tacoma; Ger sh Kaiser [illegible]; sch H L Tiernan, Alaska. Sailed—Bk Henry [illegible]; Seattle; str Ancon, Coos bay; sch Annie Gee, coasting. Cleared—Str Oregon, Portland; sch A J Fuller, Cork; sh Occidental, Nanaimo.

ESQUIMALT, May 17—Sailed—Sch Rosalind, Vallejo.

TACOMA, May 17—Sailed—Bk Harry [illegible], S F.

CAPE HANCOCK, May 18—1 P M—Bar smooth, haze, wind northwest.

ASTORIA, May 18—9 A M—Clear, east wind. 6 P M—Clear, wind west. Br bk Jessie Jamieson from Victoria arrived 4 P M.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18—Arrived—Str State of California, Portland; sch Alcalde, Coos Bay, and R [illegible], Kahului.

Sailed—Str Oregon, Portland; sh A J Fuller, Cork; sh Occidental, Nanaimo; sh Astoria, Nanaimo; bk Montana, Shanghai; bkt Portland and Irene, Argonaut and Nora Hawkins, coasting; bk Dawn, whaling.

4 P M—Clear, wind light, west; thunder storm last night, rainfall 10-100 in.

FOREIGN PORTS.

LONDON, May 6—Arrived—Br bk Mikado, Victoria. Entered out—Br bk Inch Keith, for S F.

FALMOUTH, May 7—Arrived—Br bk Coldstream, Portland.

HULL, May 5—Arrived—Br sh Earl Granville, S F, to discharge.

PANAMA, May 16—Sailed—Steamer San Jose, S F.

GLASGOW, May 15—Sailed—Br sh Dunboyne, S F.

GREENOCK, May 16—Sailed—Br sh Earl Beaconsfield, S F.

YOKOHAMA, May 16—Sailed—Str City of Rio Janeiro, S F.

LIZARD, May 16—Off—Br bk Scottish Bard, Queenstown for ——.

QUEENSTOWN, May 16—Arrived—Br bk Drummond, Water, S F.

LIVERPOOL, May 16—Arrived—Br sh Rida [illegible] S F.

SPOKEN.

March 27—2 S, 27 W—Br sh Thelmorine, Glasgow for S F.

March 24—5 S, 27 W—A [illegible] ship, supposed Carnarvonshire, Antwerp, for S F.

PRESIDENTIAL FAVORITES.

Some Interesting Facts Concerning the Men who Stand Closest to the Chief Executive.

Visitors who, from curiosity or business, have called at the White House, must have been impressed by the courteous yet systematic manner with which they were received and escorted through the mansion. The gentlemen whose duty it is to receive all persons coming to the White House are Colonel E. S. Densmore, Mr John T. Rickard and Mr T. F. Pendel, and they have occupied their present positions through the various administrations since and even during the war. Mr Pendel was President Lincoln's body guard, saw him to his carriage the sad night on which he visited Ford's theater, and he now has in his possession the blood stained coat which Mr Lincoln wore on that memorable occasion. There is not a public man in America to-day who does not know and who is not known by these gentlemen, and their reminiscences of public and social life which they can recount would fill a congressional volume. During the weary yet exciting years of the war, through the more peaceful times of Grant's administration, while Hayes held the reins of government, and when Garfield was shot, it was these men who stood in the executive mansion, welcoming the advent of each new administration, bowing out its departure, and receiving both martyrs through its portals.

During that long, hot and never to be forgotten summer when President Garfield lay between two worlds, the nation became aware of the deadly malarial influence which hung about the White House. But all through the period those three men never deserted their posts for a single day, although each one was suffering intensely. In conversation with the writer Colonel Densmore said:

"It is impossible to describe the torture I have undergone. To be compelled to smile and meet the thousands of visitors who come here daily with courtesy when one is in the greatest agony requires a tremendous effort. All that summer I had terrible headaches, heart burn and a stifling sensation that sometimes took away my breath. My appetite was uncertain and I felt severe pains in the small of my back. I was under the doctor's care, with strict instructions not to go out of the house, but I managed to do duty nevertheless. You would be surprised to know the amount of quinine I took; on some days it was as much as sixty grains."

"And was Mr Rickard badly off too?"

"I should think he was. Why, time and again we have picked him up and laid him on the mantel here in the vestibule, he was so used up."

"Yes," exclaimed Mr Rickard, "I was so weak I could not rise after lying down without help and could only walk with the aid of two canes, and then in a stooping position. Oh, we have been in a pretty bad condition, are all of us."

"And yet you are all the embodiment of health," said the writer as he looked at the three stalwart and vigorous men before him.

"Oh yes," said Mr Rickard, "we have all thrown that sickness off more than a year."

"Have you a secret way of overcoming malaria and its attendant horrors?"

"I think we have a most certain way," replied Colonel Densmore, "but it is no secret. I found out about two years ago my wife began to grow blind, and I was alarmed at her condition. She finally became so she could not tell whether a person was white or black at the distance of ten feet. One of her lady friends advised her to try a certain treatment that had done wonders for her, and to make a long story short she did so and was completely cured. This induced me to try the same means for my own restoration, and as soon as I found it was doing me good I recommended it to my associates, and we have all been cured right here in the stronghold of malaria and kept in perfect health ever since by means of Warner's Safe Cure. Now I am not a believer in medicines in general, but I do not hesitate to say that I am satisfied I should have died of Bright's disease of the kidneys before this had it not been for this wonderful remedy. Indeed, I use it as a household medicine and give it to my children whenever they have any ailments."

"Yes," exclaimed Mr Pendel, "I use it in my family all the while and have found it the most efficient remedy we have ever employed. I know of very many public men who are using it to-day and they all speak well of it."

"I weigh 185 pounds to-day," said Mr Rickard, "and when my physicians told me over a year ago I could not hope to recover I weighed 135 pounds. Under such circumstances you cannot wonder that I consider this the best medicine before the American people."

The above statements from these gentlemen need no comments. They are voluntary and outspoken expressions from sources which are the highest in the land. Were there the slightest question regarding their authenticity they would not be made public, but as they are such valuable truths for all who are suffering, we unhesitatingly publish them for the good of all.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WARRANT ISSUED OUT OF the County Court of the State of Oregon for the [illegible] delinquent [illegible] taxes [illegible] Multnomah county [illegible] the following described [illegible] situated in said [illegible] county, State of Oregon, described as follows:

[illegible]

curve which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham st., New York.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

CEDAR WOOD—$4 50 PER LOAD—FROM WEED'S [illegible] MILL. Orders left at [illegible] box [illegible] will be promptly attended to. [illegible] CO.

[illegible] of the Genera[tive] Organs [illegible] cured by the CIVIALE [illegible] HOSPITALS OF FRANCE. Prompt return of VIGOR. [illegible] Civiale Remedial Agency, 160 Fulton St., New York.

ZAN BROTHERS.